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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Poised Thought for Spain

Letting Evil Destroy Evil

Antidotes for Vandalism

¶ **Ford Predicts**—Henry Ford returns from a Georgia vacation with an expectant outlook. "A prosperous era is ahead for us," he declares, "It will come through a greater realization that all wealth comes from the soil." And he backs up his opinions with preparations for volume production of cheap tractors. • We may not agree with Mr. Ford as to the primal source of abundance, but we'll not deny that wherever it is, we have to dig for it.

¶ **Europe Harassed**—The struggle to keep Spain's Civil War isolated and Japan's aggressive war localized multiplies Europe's many-faceted problems. Back to the wall, the Spanish Loyalists again charge that Italy and Germany are "aiding the enemy," while the fascist press in Italy charges that France and Russia's refusal to withdraw troops from the Government side prolongs the conflict by making it necessary for Italian troops to remain in Spain. French intervention, Rome warns, likewise would have grave consequences. So the non-intervention sub-committee prepares to meet and Britain is expected to "suggest" to France the co-operative way of removing troops from Spain. Meanwhile the Insurgents warn France that Loyalists are planning fake "Italian" air raids on Franch soil with the hopes of provoking an international conflict—a strategy the Comintern long has preached. • With ideologies so involved, allegiances so mixed, even right and wrong complicated, the neutral who seeks a correct basis for sympathies commiserates with the sufferers of both sides, condemns war alone.

¶ **"A Crisis in Confidence"**—That, says the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, is what the world is facing today. But he believes the world is better today than it ever was. That it seems worse is because it is being condemned by the higher standards it has erected. The world suffers because of a loss of faith in the collective security of love. But there is hope, for: "Out of the present chaos something bigger is coming. From the growing pains of the world a great healing may result. . . . Despite the advance of the dictators and the fact that in some ways we have slipped back in the last two decades, still we find that the world must get better, for evil will eventually defeat itself." • Profundity there! Perhaps the world's most "realistic diplomacy" is that which watchfully waits while evil destroys itself.

¶ **Schuschnigg's Safety**—What will happen to Schuschnigg? This question has concerned the world ever since Reichsführer Hitler entered Vienna and former Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg retired to his Belvedere Palace, a virtual prisoner. Now comes word from Vienna that the last Chancellor of independent Austria is not to pay the ultimate penalty for his stand against the Reich. Authoritative sources declare that both Reichsführer Hitler and Field Marshal Göring have gone on record against a capital penalty. The former Chancellor, however, may be called upon to face trial for violation of his own Constitution. • An interesting eventuality attends the trial. If it is called, an official of a non-existent regime would be tried under laws which are officially non-existent.

¶ **Alaskan Returns**—Alaska celebrates its seventy-first anniversary as a territory of the United States. Back in 1867 it was called "Seward's Folly" by those who scoffed the idea that the vast expanse of ice and snow could be worth the $7,200,000 paid for it. But since then Alaska has poured more than $2,000,000,000 into American coffers. • Further, it may yet prove its value in a defensive as well as financial sense.

¶ **To Foil the Scriber**—That barbaric tribe which overran western Europe in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, invading Rome in 455, wantonly destroying whatever was beautiful, venerable, and worthy of preservation, left little for the world to remember but one unpleasant word—vandalism. But modern prototypes of those destructive hordes remain to haunt many of the world's beauty spots. Their weapons have become refined as their methods have revealed less courage. With jack-knife, chisel, pencil or pen, they go about carving, scratching, printing, penning, on trees, monuments, public buildings, memorials, initialed testimonials to their social crassness. But a method has been devised to sidetrack the vandalistic urge. Just as gardeners sometimes plant toothsome vegetables to lure pests away from rare flowers, so it is possible to lure the modern vandal away from his prey. To protect the great globe at Swanage, Dorsetshire, England, a stone is erected on which is carved this invitation: "Persons anxious to write their names will please do so on this stone only." With the same intent Illinois State Park officials have set up whittling posts and scribing boards. The idea is being considered by other states. • Suggested slogan: "Carve a career; not an initial."

Announcement

New Subscription Rates

It is commonly known that during recent months, prices of many commodities have substantially increased. This is especially true of the printing industry, particularly of that branch involved in the publication of newspapers. Newsprint, ink, in fact all materials used in this enterprise, have advanced in price, and wages in the trades have risen sharply. Also, a large increase in cost of foreign postage has been absorbed. The result has been that in order to carry on, publishers of newspapers have very generally been obliged to raise the price of their publications. The Christian Science Publishing Society has been no exception in having to meet these higher prices, both for materials and for labor.

The Trustees undertake to administer the affairs of this Society wisely and economically. Nevertheless, they are now faced with a situation that apparently can be solved only by raising the price for the publications named below. Accordingly, to meet the situation, the Trustees have established the following increase in subscription rates, to become effective on May 1, 1938:

The Christian Science Monitor from $9.00 to $12.00, 5c per copy.
Christian Science Sentinel from $3.00 to $3.50, 10c per copy.
The Christian Science Journal from $3.00 to $3.50, 35c per copy.
Christian Science Quarterly, all editions except Readers' and Braille, from $1.00 to $1.25, 35c per copy.
Readers' edition, from $1.40 to $1.50, 40c per copy.
Braille edition, no change.
The Herald of Christian Science (all editions), no change.

The Quarterly Payment Plan provides for payment for the periodicals each quarter at the annual rate. The above prices include payment of postage and are uniform throughout the world. It is worthy of note that the new prices as indicated above will cost the subscriber to the Monitor, Sentinel, Journal, and Quarterly slightly more than one cent additional per day, a sum that can scarcely be regarded as burdensome.

The Trustees are fully and gratefully cognizant of the loyal support which the Field of Christian Science has accorded the activities of the Publishing Society, and they confidently bespeak the continuance of this support under the new scale of prices. It is a requirement of the Church Manual (see Art. XXV, Sect. 2) that "the net profits of the business shall be paid over semi-annually to the Treasurer of The Mother Church" to be expended by The Christian Science Board of Directors in promoting and extending the Cause of Christian Science. Those profits are in fact a chief source of income to The Mother Church. Therefore, it is readily seen that a substantial sum should be realized from the publication of the periodicals in order to carry forward the work which, under the provision of the Manual, devolves upon the Board of Directors.

Whoever reads the signs of the times is fully aware of the world's need today of greater understanding of God, who is the only Ruler of the only universe. Our periodicals, established by Mary Baker Eddy primarily for this holy purpose, support and promote the teachings of Christian Science, and Christian Scientists have through the years not only received substantial benefits from their loyal support of this branch of her demonstration, but have also seen the leaven of Truth at work in the general welfare. The Trustees are convinced that this support will be continued, in order to enable them to carry forward the work which has the one purpose of healing humanity of its false beliefs.

The Christian Science Board of Directors has given its full approval to the step herein indicated.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fate of Reorganization Bill Is Now in Hands of House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The fate of the long-debated federal reorganization bill now rests in the House. With the battle over in the Senate, where the measure passed yesterday, 49 to 42, the Administration had a brief respite to survey the situation. Unless the adverse pressure which appeared in the last hours in the Senate continues and influences House members, the bill is expected to sweep through. Meanwhile, political observers are intensely interested in the Senate fight.

Neutral observers here do not generally share the apprehensions expressed over the bill, but they are absorbed in the contest itself. In miniature they see the Supreme Court fight all over again. Not since then have galleries been so filled, or public interest so aroused. The same Democratic-Republican coalition opposed this bill as the court bill. Every Republican voted against this measure as against the court proposal. The leaders were the same—Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Edward R. Burke, William E. Borah, Arthur H. Vandenberg. The opposition tactics were the same. At moments yesterday, as Mr. Roosevelt was assailed, one felt like being back in the court fight. The only difference was that the Administration squeeked through by seven votes.

Mild Under Other Circumstances

As to the terms of the measure, they probably would be considered mild were Mr. Hoover in the White House. It was really against the personality of Mr. Roosevelt that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Soviet Purge for Polar Explorers

Anti-Soviet 'Wreckers' Found in Northern Sea Route

Under Dr. Schmidt

MOSCOW, March 29 (AP)—The Government said today that "criminal, anti-Soviet activity of wreckers" was found in the Northern Sea Route Administration which is headed by Dr. Otto Schmidt, who directed last summer's polar flights to America and polar weather observations by four Russian natural scientists.

Without naming Dr. Schmidt, the Council of the People's Commissars, which is equivalent to the Cabinet, adopted a resolution severely blaming the Sea Route Administration for the perilous position of Soviet ice breakers and ships drifting in the Arctic ice.

The resolution found the work of the Northern Sea Route in 1937 "unsatisfactory" and called for a detailed report by April 15.

The specific criticism dealt with the fact that almost the entire ice breaker fleet, and nearly half of the freighters that ply the northern route and were caught in the ice last autumn, are "exposed to imminent danger."

The resolution attributed "blunders" to the "inactive and conceited attitude" of the Sea Route Administration.

The resolution obviously was prompted by the plight of three ice breakers convoying ships which have been drifting toward the Polar Basin the past five months.

It was the first time the Northern Sea Route, with Dr. Schmidt, one of the official heroes of the Soviet Union in command, has been publicly criticized.

The N. S. R. has charge of the great Soviet program for settlement and economic development of the Arctic reaches. Ivan Papanin, chief of the research party that drifted on an ice floe for eight months, taking daily weather observations, has been appointed first assistant to Dr. Schmidt in management of the N. S. R.

Execution of President of Kazakhstan and 18 other officials disclosed in secret trial: Page 4.

Communists Seek To Fill Party Gaps

By the Associated Press

Moscow

The Communist Party is trying to fill up the holes which the "purge" of suspected Trotskyists left in its ranks. A drive for new members, and reinstatement of innocent victims of the purgers is under way.

Party leaders have said the membership shrank in recent years to about 2,000,000 from 3,200,000, presumably as a result of the purge. Provincial committees have been given until April 18 to act on appeals for reinstatement.

As for new members, younger, "trusted people," trained in Stalinism and untouched by the "heresies" of the old Bolsheviks, are particularly sought. The principal source is the Young Communist League, with members from the ages of 16 to 21.

Hoover Sees No War Soon Nor Dictatorship in U. S.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Former President Hoover came home from Europe today with 7 or 8 new honorary degrees, 15 or 18 new medals and the conviction that a general war is not imminent in Europe.

Degrees, medals and the conviction—a conviction persisting in spite of extensive military preparations he witnessed—were gathered in a two-months tour of 14 countries. It was his first trip abroad in 19 years, and he declared he had found the Continent "changed."

The Normandie, on which the former President arrived, reached quarantine in the lower bay about midnight and dropped anchor. Mr. Hoover came ashore in a cutter.

Someone told him of the passage by the Senate of the Government reorganization bill. He asked whether it had been further amended and, when he heard it had not, said, "That's too bad."

But he could not see, he added, that the bill contained any suggestion of dictatorship. He himself, he said, always had favored reorganization of departments.

Then he turned to his European conclusions.

"The first and outstanding change I saw was the revolution from democracies into totalitarian or authoritarian governments or to some degree of dictatorship," he said.

"The second outstanding fact is armament. Every government in Europe is engaged in extending its military forces, and in five years expenditures on armament and military forces have increased from four billion dollars a year to eight billions.

"The next factor is the fundamen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Home Problems in Spotlight At Women's Industrial Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The seventeenth annual Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries got under way here yesterday in spite of the transportation strike. But the sound of hammers was still in the air when Mrs. James Roosevelt arrived to cut the tape of the housing exhibition and Miss Helen Mencken, who was to have competed in a cooking show called "recipes of famous women," found the only cooking gadget which had been installed was one for frying an egg on a sheet of paper. Miss Mencken tried the new gadget although Mrs. Roosevelt professed herself "a member of the useless generation" and declined to do so.

Women's age-old concern with the problems of shelter, food, raiment, and finance, will have the spotlight during the week the exposition remains open in Grand Central Palace.

There will be forums on the five topics. Representatives of industry are on hand to show what they are devising for women, and various groups have displays. The National Doll and Toy Collectors Club is asking boys and girls for "toys of peace not war" which it will pass along to needy children.

With Mrs. Oliver Harriman presiding, medals were presented to Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra, this year's winners in the radio contest. Announcement was made that a prize of $500 will be given for the best musical composition by a woman during the year closing March 1, 1939. Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond was named chairman of the jury of award.

Intimate Message From Washington

Left-Wingers Say U. S. New Deal by Dropping Silver Purchase Serves Notice to Mexican New Deal to Go Easy

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 29

Mexico in particular, and Latin America in general, loom large on the immediate stage of American foreign relations. Suspension of the December, 1937, agreement to absorb a regular monthly quantity of Mexican silver stands out as a startling and generally unexpected development which raises a possibility of a new interpretation of the Good-Neighbor Policy toward our Latin neighbors.

It is an old story here that in the opinion of a good many Americans with commercial interests in Latin America the countries to the south have taken advantage of the hands-off policy of Washington under this new brand friendship, and imposed on the reluctance of the Administration to support its nationals with the traditional "Marines have landed" formula. There have been hints that sooner or later Washington would stiffen its attitude and make its weight felt to readjust the balance.

But it was scarcely expected that Mexico, which has enjoyed the peculiar sympathy of the New Deal Administration because it is more devoted to the theory of Democracy than many of its Latin sisters, would be the first to feel the effect of this change of interpretation of the Good-Neighbor Policy. What happened is all the more significant in the light of the background. The Mexican Silver Purchase Agreement specifically dates only from December of last year. But the important fact is that ever since the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 the United States Government has been purchasing the bulk of the production of Mexican silver mines.

Disappointing to Left-Wingers

To Left Wing sympathizers the Treasury's action is a bitter disappointment as well as a surprise. In their eyes, Mexico is a nation in the process of making long strides toward liberating itself from many decades of exploitation by alien capital, much of it from the United States. This has been an expensive process for the Mexican Government, so expensive in fact as to raise doubt as to the continued ability of the Mexican Government to stand the financial strain.

A source of assured revenue, and therefore a financial prop of no small value and importance has been the regular monthly silver purchases by the United States. To exactly the degree that Mexican finances have depended on this support the effect will be to increase the burden which the Mexican program of social reform puts on the country's finances.

The net result is to disclose the United States in the position of exerting pressure on Mexico to tone down its own New Deal and adopt a more conservative domestic course.

Needless to say, Right-Wing opinion, and also official Administration opinion, views the matter in a different light. From this point of view, Mexico has loaded down its financial structure with a social burden which is beginning to be too heavy. Right-Wing opinion here sees no reason why the United States should aid Mexico in maintaining a policy which it considers economically unsound. Further, it sees no reason why the United States should help to underwrite a policy of socialization of resources which involves damage to American capital interests.

European Front Quiet

The European front of American diplomacy is relatively quiet. The past 10 days tend to make Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech of March 17 stand out more as an attitude than as a policy. The attitude was expressed in the strong condemnation of Rebel Spanish bombing of Barcelona. That this did not forecast a policy was rather sharply indicated by the march up the hill, and much hastier march down again, of the movement to amend the Neutrality Act to permit lifting the embargo on arms shipments to the Spanish Government. Modification seems to be as quiescent as the proverbial door nail.

Obviously, Secretary Hull does not relish the prospect of a Fascist victory in Spain with implications of strong advantages to Germany and Italy therefrom. But, equally, it seems clear that he does not find himself in a position to do anything about it. The attitude of disapproval of aggression can express itself in condemnation of civilian bombings, and aid to unfortunate Jews in Austria to find a more friendly home.

But application of the attitude stops at the point of such moves of a humanitarian nature. The type of "positive" American participation in the "search for peace" which President Roosevelt enunciated in his famous "quarantine" speech in Chicago last October, and which Secretary Hull enunciated again on March 17, continues to be much more an aspiration than a policy.

Inner circles at the State Department are extremely resentful over cartoons which depict American bombs dropping on children behind the Spanish Government lines, and news reports of American bomb shipments allegedly destined for the Spanish rebels. They deny officially that such a thing is possible.

Mexico Assures Small Landholder

MEXICO, D. F., March 29 (AP)—President Cardenas pledged his Government today to guarantee the ownership of the small landholder as a means of increasing agricultural production.

The President said the object was to prevent further encroachments so the small owners may "enjoy full confidence" and work their lands without fear.

Mexico struggles against oil and silver troubles: Financial Page.

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Japan's Judicial System Held Less Harsh Than That of Russia

Trials Compared

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The latest of the long series of amazing Soviet political trials, in which former Premiers, Ambassadors, Generals and Cabinet members are brought to confess treason, espionage, assassination and other major crimes, naturally suggests a comparison between Soviet and Japanese conceptions of justice. Frankly, if the present writer were a political heretic of some kind, obliged to answer to the courts for his acts or opinions, he would not prefer either Japan or the Soviet Union as the milieu of his trial.

Both the old-fashioned corporativism of Japan and the new-fashioned corporativism of the Soviet Union—super-imposed, as the latter is, on the long despotic tradition of Czarism—weight the scales heavily for the State and against the defendant, if one takes as a standard the judicial methods of America, Great Britain or most of the Western European countries, fascist dictatorships being obviously excepted. One of the wittiest and, unfortunately, one of the truest commentaries on Soviet justice was that of the foreigner who said:

"There is no habeas corpus in Russia. There is only habeas cadaver."

Detention Unlimited

There is no limit to the time during which a person may be held in prison in the Soviet Union without communication with the outside world. In Japan a prisoner is not supposed to be held for more than two weeks in preliminary detention; but this is evaded by transferring the prisoner from one place of detention to another just before the expiration of the statutory period of detention. Almost four hundred Japanese radicals and liberals were arrested last December on rather vaguely formulated charges of anti-war activity and communication with American Communists; they have not yet been brought to trial.

Even excluding the cruder forms of physical torture, which are certainly not unknown in the police practice both of the Soviet Union and of Japan, there are obvious abuses in a system of long preliminary detention. A prisoner's moral and physical strength may be sapped in various ways, by wearing nocturnal examinations, by confrontation of the accused with real or imaginary confessions made by his alleged accomplices, by denial of normal facilities for occupation and exercise.

But when one recognizes that both Soviet and Japanese systems of justice bear harder on the nonconformist than those of democratic countries, the question as to which one crushes its victims most completely remains to be answered. And here I have no hesitation in saying, on the basis of fairly long observation in both countries, that the prisoner's chance of preserving life and self-respect is far better in Japan than it is in the Soviet Union.

Statistics Compared

The mere statistics of executions and of persons imprisoned speak eloquently on this point. The number of persons sentenced to the extreme penalty in Japan, with its population of about 70,000,000, during the five-year period 1930-1934 average 30 a year. The number of executions in the Soviet Union, a country of about 170,000,000 people, during the last year, has been esti-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Prague Resists German Pressure; Schuschnigg Trial?

Wide World

Premier Milan Hodza

Refuses Demands of German Minorities in Czechoslovakia for New Elections and Self-Administration

Czech Premier Refuses New Elections for German Party

9 Nations Favor Aid to Refugees

Von Papen Named Envoy to Turkey—Move Toward Bagdad Suspected

Portents of new pressure behind Germany's Continental program appeared in word and deed of the Reich's leaders today.

Expansion to the Southeast—along the line of the Berlin-to-Bagdad dreams of the pre-war empire—appeared a step nearer with appointment of Franz von Papen as the German Ambassador to Turkey. He shared in paving the way for German absorption of Austria.

Expansion to the East—which sees Czechoslovakia as an immediate goal—appeared an objective of the Hitler policy. Speaking in Berlin, the Reichsführer warned that Germany would not permit "oppression of Germandom" beyond its borders.

Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, heard Premier Hodza declare that no "self-government" for German-speaking citizens of the little Republic would be permitted. Ample rights to minorities, however, will be granted, he said.

And in Austria—symbolic of complete National Socialist domination—there were well authenticated reports that former Chancellor Schuschnigg may stand trial. His crime was the calling of an "independence" plebiscite, the holding of which the Reich prevented. He would be tried for violating the Constitution which the Nazis have set aside.

Germany's effort to deal with the religious groups involved in difficulties with the regime, was marked by reports of a meeting between the Papal Nuncio in Berlin and the Reich's Foreign Minister—presumably to discuss details of a German Concordat with the Vatican.

Foreign reactions centered on the United States plan to assist refugees. Nine of the 29 Governments invited to co-operate have replied. Italy is understood to have declined to enter into the plan. Coincidently, applications for U. S. visas in Vienna set a new record.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 29—Premier Hodza's reply to the Czechoslovakian Germans' demands for new elections and "self-administration" came yesterday in the shape of a firm negative.

The Government, said the Premier, in a broadcast, will not be turned from its policy of easing differences with its minorities by gradual concessions. Any minority policy, he warned, must be based on the nation and its constitution, not on denationalization.

While Reichsführer Adolf Hitler at the Berlin Sportspalast was uttering warnings to "those who maltreat Germans across the border," the quiet-spoken Premier Hodza was telling his people that through new legislation there would be ample means of guaranteeing the rights of minorities in the Republic.

He referred to the German Government's reassurances that it would not interfere with the domestic concerns of Czechoslovakia and stated that the Government felt no uneasiness over possible German ambitions for Czech territory. He said the country was in a stronger condition than before Germany's absorption of Austria, adding: "There is no international danger, no danger of conflict."

Quieting Effect

The Premier's speech had a quieting effect following the recent demonstrations among the German minorities. Only last Sunday a meeting of 23,000 people at Reichenberg in Northern Bohemia heard Johann Neuwirdt, a Sudeten German Deputy, warn the Prague Government that it must act quickly before it was too late.

Meanwhile, following last week's announcement that the German Christian Socialist Party had joined

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

House Committee Approves Senate TVA Probe Plan

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The House Rules Committee approved today a Senate resolution for a thorough congressional investigation of all phases of the Tennessee Valley Authority's operations.

Chairman O'Connor (D) of New York said only minor, perfecting amendments were approved and that the resolution probably would be brought before the House tomorrow for a vote. He said the committee left in Senate provisions which will permit a proposed joint Senate-House inquiry committee of 10 members to conduct the inquiry.

Virginia Enacts Law to Prohibit Ransom Payments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 29—Gov. James H. Price has just signed the first law in any State making it illegal to pay ransom to a kidnaper. Fines ranging from $50 to $500 may be imposed on relatives or friends who make such payments, in addition to jail terms of a month or a year. The law also requires members of the family to make immediate report to the police in kidnaping cases. Anti-ransom laws have long existed in England and Canada.

The bill was introduced by State Senator John Rust and received approval following the Levine kidnaping case. At Washington, Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, favors a Federal law to the same effect.

Of All Things . . !

Water Well Spouts Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHUM, Okla.—When Mrs. Elam Gregory's water well insisted on changing into an oil well, the discovery irked Mrs. Gregory more than a little, for her well was community water supply and the 200 consumers who used the service at a flat rate netted Mrs. Gregory an income of approximately $200 a month.

Today the town is excited over the display of oil; tests are being made, and fortunes are dreamed of and squandered in talk every day the townspeople meet, but Mrs. Elam Gregory is chagrined. "All I wanted was water," she says positively.

Guaranteed Not to Rust

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Bathing suits of metal are here.

W. H. Eisenman, Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary of the American Society for Metals, introduced one at the Western Metal Congress.

Ruth Williamson wore the sparkling, highly polished, bronze mesh garment.

"It will dry quickly," proclaimed Mr. Eisenman, "and it will not cling to the body when wet."

Big Scene Is Too Big

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—A young men's club needs some of Aladdin's magic to put on its show of "A Lad and His Lamp" as scheduled.

They built the scenery in the property room of the Masonic Temple.

It's too big to go through the door.

Excuse It, Please

LYNCHBURG, Va. (AP) — The James River turned the tide on Lynchburg's telephone operators. Flooding an underground conduit, the river flashed 2,000 calls simultaneously on the battery of telephone switchboards.

The operators, after their frantic cries of "number please" remained unanswered, informed repairmen who quickly found the difficulty and remedied it.

Silver Lining—for Cans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Housewives soon may buy foods in silver-lined cans instead of tin, the National Bureau of Standards announces.

Bureau's research, financed by the silver producers of America, has developed such a can, which can be produced "relatively inexpensively."

Britain-Brazil Flight; German Sets Record

SAO SALVADOR, Brazil, March 29 (AP)—H. W. von Engel, German commercial air pilot, landed at Caravellas, Brazil, at 9:05 a. m., Greenwich time (4:05 a. m., E. S. T.) today after a flight from England that broke the long distance world record for straight flight by a seaplane.

Spring 'Showers'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 29 (AP)—Commissioner of Public Works George H. Ballantyne considered the warm spring weather and decided to put the street flushing machinery at work.

He sent two trucks out. Down one of the main streets spraying at capacity, in tandem, they went.

They passed a parked automobile. Out from under it crawled its owner, soaking wet.

"Did you have to start on this street?" he shouted.

In the Boston Section:

Charlie McCarthy Really Pedro Boccaccio, Says Representative Coyne.

O'Hara Seen Aiming to Regain Job as Head of Narragansett Track.

Boston Port Men Want Equality With Canadian Ports in New Treaty.

Maine G. O. P. Ready to Study Barrows Versus Fernald as Brann Opponent.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Papal Envoy's Berlin Call Stirs Talk of Pact

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—The Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, visited Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop a few days ago, it was learned reliably today, leading to reports of new conciliatory discussions.

The meeting was the first such known interview of a Vatican representative at the Foreign Office since last August. It was described as a "courtesy call," the usual visit of a foreign diplomat to a new Foreign Minister.

Private advices that the subject of a concordat was brought up were termed "doubtful." The visit occurred, however, at a time when peace talk between the Vatican and Reichsführer Hitler seems in the air.

[A Vatican news service said the Vatican "knew nothing" of reports in Berlin that the German Government was ready to modify its Concordat. It said, however, the Vatican always has maintained the best way to solve difficulties was to examine them in a friendly way, as was foreseen by an article of the Concordat.]

Last Sunday, Austrian Roman Catholic bishops announced their allegiance to Germany and urged support of the April 10 plebiscite to endorse union of Austria and Germany.

Certain Roman Catholic circles have expressed the view that, with the unification of Austria and Germany, the time never was more favorable for a better understanding.

Vatican-German relations became particularly cool at the time of the Cardinal Mundelein dispute. (George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago on May 19, 1937, in a speech referred to Führer Hitler as "an Austrian paperhanger and a poor one at that." The German press protested, the Reich protested informally to the American State Department. The Vatican did not concern itself with any disapproval as hoped by Germans.)

Gestapo in Britain Under Close Watch

By the Associated Press

London, March 29

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, assured the House of Commons today that British authorities were "closely watching" alleged activities of the German secret police in England.

His answer was in reply to a question by Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, who declared the Gestapo kept tabs on Germans living in England and reported to Berlin on them.

Sir Samuel said the situation was being followed but "it would not be in the public interest to say more."

Reich Warns Luxembourg

BRUSSELS, March 29 (AP)—Official Luxembourg quarters last night disclosed that Germany had warned the Grand Duchy the National Socialists would not tolerate press attacks such as followed Germany's absorption of Austria.

The warning was delivered to Foreign Minister Joseph Bech with a declaration Germany was ready to guarantee the neutrality and territorial inviolability of Luxembourg's 999 square miles wedged between Germany and France.

Mr. Bech in turn informed the Luxembourg Press Association of the German stand, but the Association refused to accept foreign interference with freedom of the press.

Official sources said France was ready to guarantee the Duchy's inviolability but not its neutrality unless Britain also adhered to such a guarantee.

(Luxembourg, with 296,913 inhabitants, is predominantly Roman Catholic and possesses valuable iron mines which support the principal industries.)

GALA SUMMER TOUR TO THE ORIENT 1938

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Prague Resists Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

the Sudeten Germans, Der Angriff, a leading National Socialist organ in Germany, claimed that tens of thousands of Sudeten Germans were joining the Henlein party. It expressed the belief that 90 per cent of the Bohemian Germans were in the National Socialist Party. Added to these signs of unrest within the German Minority has been the withdrawal of the so-called German Activist Party from the Coalition Government.

Ready to Adapt Program

The Czechs and Slovaks, said Dr. Hodza, while determined to keep their own democratic nationalism, are nevertheless ready to adapt their program to new developments in Central Europe. He attributed some of the disabilities suffered by the German minorities in the Republic to rivalry among themselves. He added that with the Government's new minority policy no race elements—Germans, Hungarians or Poles—can be denationalized. The Government, he said, would yield to no pressure, moral, economic, or political.

The Premier's confident tone betrayed no apprehensions over last Sunday's meeting of the French National Peace Council—a body which has a large following in the labor front—urging that France free itself from its military obligation toward Czechoslovakia in the event of German attack. Indeed, political circles are exploring the possibility of a workable understanding between the Government and the German minorities.

Nevertheless, political tension runs high as might be seen in an incident in the House of Deputies today when Communists tried to howl down the spokesman of the Nazified German Party, Ernst Kundt.

The Communists raised such a clamor that Herr Kundt's voice was drowned out and the Chairman had to order a loud-speaker hooked up so that the German could be heard.

Schuschnigg Trial Hinted

VIENNA, March 29 (AP)—Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the last Chancellor of independent Austria, faces possible trial for violation of his own Constitution.

Both Reichsführer Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Göring, official spokesmen say, have gone on record to say there would be no capital penalty. If Dr. Schuschnigg, who still is keeping to his Belvedere palace, were found guilty of fraudulent action in connection with his proposed plebiscite the penalty at most could be only two years.

The charge being considered is that Dr. Schuschnigg violated his own constitution by ordering a plebiscite on Austrian independence for March 13 without obtaining approval of his full Cabinet. The plebiscite was cancelled by the National Socialists, who now are planning to hold their own.

The trial, if held, would be decidedly novel in that an official of a non-existent regime would be tried under its abrogated laws by an entirely different regime.

Von Papen for Turkey

ANGORA, Turkey, March 29 (AP)—The Turkish Government, it was announced today, has agreed to the appointment of Franz von Papen as German Ambassador to Turkey. Herr von Papen was Ambassador to Austria until its absorption into Germany.

Herr von Papen, who was military attaché to the German Embassy in Washington during the early years of the World War, played an important role in events which led to the annexation of Austria. He was Chancellor of Germany before Herr Hitler's rise to power and his acceptance of the comparatively minor role of Ambassador to Austria in 1934 was then believed to mean he was charged with an important mission in the Reich's plans.

His appointment to the Angora post has been rumored for several days, giving rise to speculation concerning the Führer's intentions in the Near East. Some observers have suggested sending Herr von Papen to Turkey would mean revival of the pre-war "drang Nach Osten"—the policy of eastward expansion which envisioned a corridor of German influence through Turkey to the Persian Gulf. Turkey was Germany's World War ally, largely as a result of this policy.

Yugoslavia Raises Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 29—One of the side issues following the sweeping change that turned Austria over to Germany is that of the Slovene minority inhabiting Carinthia in the south of Austria. The question of this Slav community, which was included in Austria by an international commission in 1919, was raised in a recent debate in the Yugoslav Parliament.

It was pointed out that the Slovenes had accepted incorporation because Austria was at the time a small neutralized non-military republic. Now that Austria has been incorporated in the greater Reich, their situation was shown to be very different. One Senator urged that Yugoslavia's frontier with Germany should be rearranged, bringing the Slovenes of Carinthia within Yugoslavia.

There was criticism in the same debate of Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch's policy, which, it was said, had exposed Yugoslavia to the neighboring Reich and at the same time had considerably weakened the Little Entente.

Hungarian Accord Urged

BUDAPEST, March 29 (AP)—Tibor Eckhardt, head of the Agricultural Party, while asserting that Hungary must maintain its independence and internal freedom, has advised the nation to come to terms with Germany.

The Former Minister to the League of Nations in an address admonished all factions to co-operate or they would bring their own ruin.

He said Hungarian revisionist claims were expected to be fulfilled within a year because of a rapprochement between Slovaks and Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

A Nazi candidate on March 27 won a seat in Hungary's Parliament in an off-year election of Lovasbereney, a town 30 miles southwest of Budapest.

Arms Budget Doubled

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 29 (AP)—Finance Minister M. Cancicoff has announced an appropriation of 5,544,000,000 lei (about $4,047,000) would be recommended for Rumanian armaments in the 1938-1939 budget.

The figure compares with 2,600,000,000 lei for this purpose in the previous fiscal year.

The total budget for the fiscal year aggregates 29,860,000,000 lei, five million above the previous year.

Mr. Cancicoff said experts believed Rumanian oil supplies would be exhausted in five to seven years and that the Government was studying a five-year conservation plan embracing new borings and developments costing 300,000,000,000 lei.

Pottawatomies Vote Dry

MAYETTA, Kan., March 29 (AP)—Pottawatomie Indians decided March 26, by 80 to 23, that they wouldn't appeal to Congress to make legal 3.2 beer sales on their reservation near here. The women's faction, observers said, caused the defeat of the beer proposal.

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Upper—Troops March Through the Streets of Vienna During One of the Demonstrations Marking the German Occupation of Austria

Center—An Austrian Boy, Seated on the Knee of a Smiling German Soldier, Learns to Play the Trombone

Below—The Other Side. The Long Line of Men and Women at the Polish Consulate Waiting Their Turn for Passport Visas Enabling Them to Seek Refuge in Poland

Refugees: 9 Nations Aid U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—American diplomatic efforts to organize a special International Committee to aid emigration of political refugees "from Austria and presumably from Germany" have been approved so far by nine of the 29 Governments who were invited to co-operate, the State Department announced today.

Only two of the nine responding to date, France and Belgium, are European. The other seven are Latin-American republics. It is understood unofficially that Italy has tentatively rejected the American invitation to co-operate, and that Switzerland has expressed considerable reluctance.

The Netherlands, however, is understood to have warmly welcomed the American proposal although there has been no formal indication of a reply.

There is no information as yet to whether Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway—the remaining European countries on the invitation list—will accept or not.

Question of Extent

Meanwhile whether the proposal refers exclusively to political refugees from Austria and Germany—the official State Department position—or includes would-be refugees from Italy, Spain and Russia remains one of the most unusual question marks in modern American diplomacy.

The nine Governments from which acceptances have been received were addressing their action solely to the proposal to aid refugees from Austria and Germany, the only countries specifically mentioned in the original memorandum referred to them by the State Department. Since the memorandum was dispatched President Roosevelt has verbally, at a press conference at Warm Springs, generalized the intent to cover minorities in all European countries who would like to find homes elsewhere.

Thus so far as the public record is concerned there remains the spectacle of the President and his State Department proposing quite different things. And there is no guidance available at the State Department today as to whether the United States is actually interesting itself in a scheme to aid emigration from Austria and Germany alone, or from those countries plus several others with acute minority problems.

Domestic Implications

The whole question is further complicated by domestic political considerations. Some members of Congress have expressed privately their concern that the President has in mind letting down the immigration bars in this country. It is known that the President has been urged by some interested persons and groups to do this.

What will be done with the refugees remains unsettled. The combined German-Austrian quota for U. S. immigration for 1938 will be 27,370. And even this limited opening for refugees is further limited by the requirement that immigrants accepted must be able to support themselves when they reach this country. Most of the other nations interested in aiding the plight of the refugees have made it clear that they are not prepared to receive any large number within their own borders.

The quotas available here and in other countries appear almost insignificant in comparison to the numbers of persons who it is presumed would leave the Central European area if it were possible. Austria is variously estimated to have between 300,000 and 500,000 Jews alone, not to mention the very large number of Socialists who bitterly opposed Nationali Socialist aspirations. Rumania has about 1,000,000 Jews and Poland approximately 3,000,000.

It seems clear to State Department officials studying the matter that no satisfactory solution is to be found through the medium of existing immigration quotas or by more migration to Palestine. They frankly don't know how the problem can be solved, but do feel that steps should be taken immediately towards finding one.

Austrians Ask U. S. Visas

VIENNA, March 29 (AP)—Visa applications to the United States reached a new high yesterday when an estimated 3,500 Austrians, chiefly Jews, crowded the corridors of the American Legation.

The average since the nazification of Austria previously had been from 1,000 to 1,500 daily.

The increase was believed to be due to Saturday's speech of Field Marshal Hermann Göring in which the No. 2 National Socialist leader declared "Jews must go."

Brazil Supports U. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 28 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha yesterday accorded "full support" to the United States Government's suggestion for international aid to political refugees.

Senhor Aranha said he had advised Secretary of State Cordell Hull that he would facilitate the entry of Austrian refugees into Brazil.

Foreign Office officials said the Ministry of Labor already had under consideration the adaptation of the nation's immigration laws to the new situation.

Hitler Hails Strongest Germany in History

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler last night acclaimed the Austro-German union as the greatest "miracle" in German history and the new nation as the strongest Germany that ever existed.

Speaking to a cheering throng in the Sports Palace, he denounced Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria as a traitor to the German cause.

Herr Hitler's speech in the big auditorium was the third he has delivered in the campaign for the April 10 plebiscite on Austro-German union.

He spoke for an hour and five minutes and concluded with a vigorous appeal for an affirmative vote in the plebiscite.

"On March 13 the Greater Germany was created," he declared. "On April 10 it will be substantiated."

Justifying his swift military solution of the Austrian dispute, Herr Hitler said he warned Dr. Schuschnigg plainly enough in their conference at Berchtesgaden Feb. 12.

"Offered Him His Chance"

"Was I not right to tell him 'look here, sir, this cannot go on forever. You are sowing the wind and some day you will reap the hurricane'?" he asked.

"I gave him the chance of his life. He could have made good his past mistakes. But he did not want to. He chose the opposite course and prepared his own destiny. It was the worst mistake of his life.

"How it happened you already know but I should like to say this: "If one believes in Providence, then such Providence cannot work miracles unless it desires the success of that which it permits to succeed.

"What has transpired in these last three weeks is a miracle—a miracle in our history!

Reviews Happenings

"A man who has been oppressing a people for years gets one more chance to mend his ways. He rejects it, commences with a new treason, attempts to establish an alibi in the eyes of the world for this treason, and, on the very same day this swindle is scheduled to materialize, this man has vanished and his state no longer exists.

"In the space of three days (after Dr. Schuschnigg's announcement March 9 of a plebiscite on Austrian independence to have been held four days later) a people rises up in wrath, in two days it smashes a regime, and in one day it welcomes its liberator. Is not that a miracle?"

Aside from the bitterness of his attack on Dr. Schuschnigg, Herr Hitler's speech contained few elements he had not developed already in his addresses in Koenigsberg and Leipzig.

Foreign democracies which were cold toward the sufferings of persecuted Austrian National Socialists, he said, "are deeply moved when they hear that a Jewish shop has been closed in Vienna."

Assails Democracies

"More National Socialists were murdered in this country (Austria) than in the whole Reich," he said.

Assailing the Democracies he went on; "and those murderers, those lawbreakers they are democrats: the world praises them and closes its eyes to their evil deeds, the same as in Spain, where hundreds of thousands have been burned or otherwise done to death—those democratic hypocrites refuse to see it."

At almost the same hour when Premier Milan Hodza, of Czechoslovakia, launched his confident radio message—asserting there was the possibility of a "friendly accord" with Germany—Herr Hitler took occasion to reiterate his grim warnings to "oppressors of Germandom across the border."

"Germany will not look on idly when Germans are tortured right on our frontiers. I have given warning that it will not do to feign surprise," he asserted.

New Holiday Liner Launched by Hitler

By the Associated Press

Hamburg, Ger., March 29

Cheered by 10,000 visiting workers from Austria and other thousands of their North German comrades, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today presided at the launching of his second luxury liner for vacationing wage earners.

The Führer named the 25,000-ton vessel the Robert Ley, honoring the leader of the German Labor Front. The first boat of this kind was launched a year ago.

China Reports Battle Gains

SHANGHAI, March 29 (AP)—Chinese reported military successes in Shantung, Shansi, and Anhwei Provinces today, while a new Japanese-dominated Government for the conquered areas of Central China started functioning in Nanking.

Victories reported by the Chinese were scattered over the whole Central China front, the chief ones being at Lincheng, Tsaochwang, and Tsining, in southwestern Shantung; Pinglu and Fengkiu, on the north bank of the Yellow River, and Kwangteh, in eastern Anhwei.

These reports were denied by a Japanese Army spokesman with a cryptic, "I say no." He said the Japanese retreats, if any, had been strategic and not compulsory. Foreign observers agreed, however, that the Chinese counter-thrusts were producing one of the most intensive and unrelenting battles of the undeclared war.

Reports from Hankow, provisional Chinese capital, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had flown to the central battle front to take personal charge of the drive.

Chinese Adviser Wounded

PEIPING, March 29 (AP)—Ichii Yamamoto, Japanese adviser to Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Provisional North China Government was wounded last night by a band of armed Chinese who attempted to assassinate Wang.

Several revolver shots were fired into Wang's limousine on a main thoroughfare. The attackers escaped.

Japan 'Will Never' Yield

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—State Department observers interpreted Premier Konoye's assertion that Japan "will never give up an inch" of occupied Chinese territory as an indication that Tokyo would set up a puppet state similar to Manchukuo.

Japan will create, they said, a nominal Chinese government in Nanking or Shanghai with the Japanese Army in full control.

This was the course followed by Japan when Manchukuo was carved out of North China. The United States refused recognition to Manchukuo and was expected to follow the same policy if another similar state were created.

Japan Skips Rail Guarantee

TOKYO, March 29 (AP)—The Japanese Government yesterday declined to take action on a Soviet Russian protest against failure of Manchukuo, Japan's Protectorate, to pay the final installment of the purchase price for the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This installment, of about $2,729,000, was due March 23, but Manchukuo withheld payment, alleging Russia had failed to fulfill an obligation to pay certain private creditors of the Railway.

Michael M. Slavutsky, Soxviet Ambassador, protested to the Tokyo Foreign Office. A Japanese Government spokesman, however, said the matter should be settled between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union.

Russia sold its share of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which it formerly owned jointly with the Chinese Government, to Manchukuo for 140,000,000 yen (about $40,000,000) by an agreement signed in Tokyo in March, 1935.

Japan's Foreign Minister Koki Hirota was the chief negotiator of the agreement, although the actual signer was the Manchukuo Ambassador to Tokyo.

The Japanese action was in line with Japan's policy of letting the Manchukuo Government, its own creation, assume responsibility for dealing with foreign interests in Manchuria.

After signing of the Tokyo agreement, however, Japan in a note to Moscow guaranteed fulfillment.

The agreement provided that Russia would assume responsibility for settlement of certain private obligations, mostly to former employees of the road. The Chinese Eastern Railway, completed early in this century, traversed North Manchuria, linking Vladivostok on the Pacific with the main trans-Siberian Railway, and was designed to be an instrument of Czarist expansion of the Far East.

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Government Leads Irish Vote

DUBLIN, March 29 (AP)—Government candidates won 12 seats in the new Irish Senate yesterday while incomplete returns showed William T. Cosgrave's supporters had elected 9 candidates, and Labor 1.

There were 132 candidates in the field for 43 seats to be filled from five panels of names grouped according to vocation.

Six other seats have been allotted to universities, and 11 are to be nominated later this week by Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister, making a total of 60 Senate seats.

Besides the Government and Cosgrave leaders, the returns showed an Independent, former Senator James Douglas, high up in the running. Other leaders included Richard Mulcahy, former Cabinet member who lost his Dail (Lower House) seat in the last election; Michael Hayes, former Speaker of the Dail; and Margaret Pearse, sister of Patrick Pearse who was executed in the Easter, 1916, uprising.

Members of the Dail and representatives of local boroughs and counties voted by mail for the new body which replaces the old Senate abolished by Mr. de Valera nearly two years ago.

The vocational panels are culture-education, agriculture, labor, industry-commerce, and administration.

London Rejects Franco Note

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain today rejected insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's explanation of insurgent air bombings of Barcelona, but expressed gratification that the Spanish Government capital had not been bombed since Britain protested to General Franco last week.

After the air raids on March 17 and 18, in which over 850 persons were killed, Britain and France sent notes to both Spanish factions urging cessation of air bombing of civilian centers. The notes were sent March 21.

General Franco replied he intended to bomb cities and towns only when military necessity "leaves no alternative," but asserted Barcelona was an important military objective because of the numerous factories and military stores there.

Philip J. Noel-Baker, Laborite, said that instead of bombing Barcelona, "Franco's German and Italian aircraft have been bombing smaller towns and villages where there were no military objectives."

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The Insurgent Spanish regime last night handed a note to Great Britain charging the Barcelona Government planned an air raid over French territory in planes with false Italian markings to "provoke an international conflict."

The note was delivered by the Duke of Alba, Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's representative in England.

WITH THE INSURGENTS IN EASTERN SPAIN, March 29 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's troops advanced to within 12 miles of Lerida today and heard reports the Government had started evacuation of the civilian population from that Catalonian stronghold.

Occupation of Barbastro, on the Huesca-Lerida Highway just west of the Cinca River, and cleanup of captured territory in that area put the insurgents in position to move a huge army against Lerida.

Advance units moved along the Zaragoza-Barcelona Highway toward Lerida.

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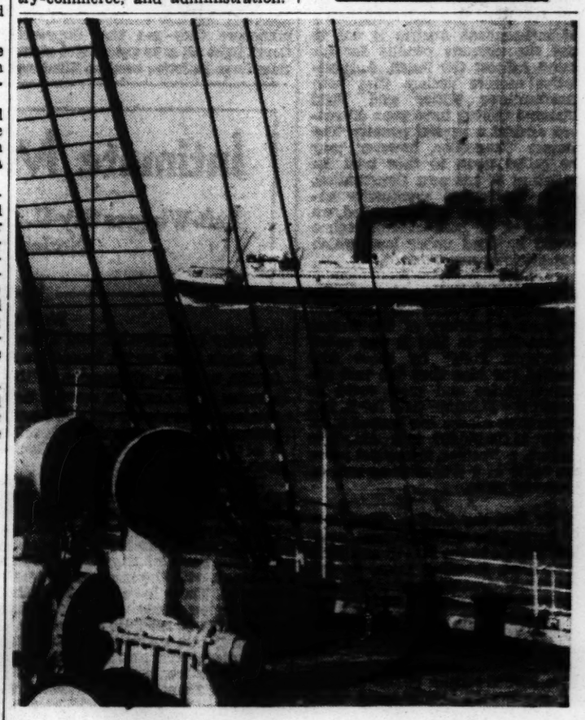

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Directing Prosperity Found Problem for Regime in Brazil

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Is on a 20,000-Mile Air Survey of Latin America

Second of Three Articles

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Brazil's new Government under President Vargas will rise or fall on the showing it makes in national economics, in development of latent resources, in satisfying the people that their country, made rich by nature, has escaped under the new regime from being made poor by political squabbles.

This view is shared both within and without governmental circles. The responsibility assumed by President Vargas in seizing supreme power has been lifted by his own utterances to the plane where he must either make good or step down.

He said Congress prevented him from taking necessary economic steps: there is no more Congress to interfere.

He said of political parties:

"While the directive forces of the Government were always inspired by the purpose of promoting constructive and general activities, the political parties were confining themselves to the exclusive process of bribery in the electoral system."

There are no more political parties in Brazil.

He blamed the State Governments for emphasizing States' rights to the detriment of Federal action in fields where Federal action was imperative. Here the youth of Brazil as a Federal nation awakens echoes of the United States a century or less ago. But in Brazil the States' rights problem has been even more aggravated. Before the coup, State armies, distinct from the National Army, far outnumbered the 35,000 men on call by the War Department. São Paulo State alone had 20,000; Minas Geraes, 15,000, and Rio Grande do Sul, 14,000.

Brazil during its independent history has never fused its vast and varied parts into a political whole. Certain States, made powerful by industry or by agricultural wealth, have dominated national affairs. Chief among them is São Paulo, where factory whistles awaken you at 7 o'clock in the morning and make you think you only dreamed you left the environs of Cambridge, Mass., for the Brazilian jungles.

Minas Geraes, rich agricultural State north and inland from Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul, formerly the southern stronghold of President Vargas, have on the whole been the chief contestants with São Paulo for national leadership. Political parties in the national arena were not national parties, but State parties. As an impartial observer of long experience in Brazil put it bluntly:

"One political combination in a State would launch an offensive to gain control of the Federal Government. If it succeeded, the party divided the spoils. That was all. Naturally there were exceptions, but this pretty accurately describes the main current of Brazilian politics."

Not until the Integralist, or fascist, party appeared on the national scene had there been in Brazil a party organized and growing on a national scale. The mystic Sigma sign of the Integralists might be seen imposed on a map of Brazil in all official party seals, and the Sigma covers the map. It was carved on furniture at the Integralist headquarters, printed on a wide variety of posters, and engraved on lapel buttons. In the period of the Brazilian Monarchy there were national parties, but not under the Republic before the Integralists.

From Belém in the north, ancient rubber capital at the mouth of the Amazon—a city monumental with decaying splendor—to Rio and inland, the Sigma sign remains on city and village walls as reminders of the national scope of Integralist organization. If that party could have carried the elections, Brazil would have "gone fascist" beyond even the limits which mistakenly have been assigned to the Vargas regime.

But in Brazil an observer constantly meets the point of view that politics are actually secondary, although they have been holding first place and, before the Vargas coup, were obstructing progress. The repressive features of the new Vargas regime are limited to the prevention of political polemics. You will hear that hundreds of Integralists are in jail, and that political leaders, especially in São Paulo, are being "respectfully detained." Some remain at home, but even a political jail in Brazil is not to be compared with the Rotunda of unsavory memory in Venezuela—now demolished after being opened to public view. Brazil's coup has been "gentlemanly"—as its friends say—from the start. Armed police—not even the army—simply sent details to both Houses of Congress and permitted no one to enter. No shots, no riots. Business as usual.

But such a one-way road is not static. It leads on, or to a turning. And thinking Brazilians are asking what Vargas will do with his unparalleled opportunity to start Brazil on the way to efficient national government.

He has disciplined the States, at least temporarily, by burning their flags symbolically, for public effect, and by reducing their armies, which now must act as federal police. Yet he knows the depth of resistance in many States to federal power. He hopes to disarm this resistance by economic success rather than by political repression.

His career, starting in Rio Grande do Sul, where his family engaged in the cattle business, began in law and went on to municipal offices. He became Governor of his State, member of the Chamber of Deputies in Rio de Janeiro, Minister of Finance under President Washington Luiz, candidate for President in 1930, and dictator as a result of the revolt in that year.

In 1932, São Paulo staged an unsuccessful revolt, and in 1934 a Constitution was accepted by President Vargas, although he opposed many of its provisions.

As federal Chief Executive since 1930, Dr. Vargas contends that his hands have been tied, first by one political combination, and then by another. Now his hands are free.

President Vargas never hurries. Those who know him well say that if a proposal is laid before him to be carried out in two years, he may say it is not time enough. Ten years, yes, that will be time enough.

Problems of exchange, foreign debt, and internal development eminently call for economic statesmanship. The writer, in close questionings of governmental officials, has not found evidence of a promising economic program. There are many projects afoot, and President Vargas himself has said upon "reconstruction of the economic apparatus . . . depends all national progress."

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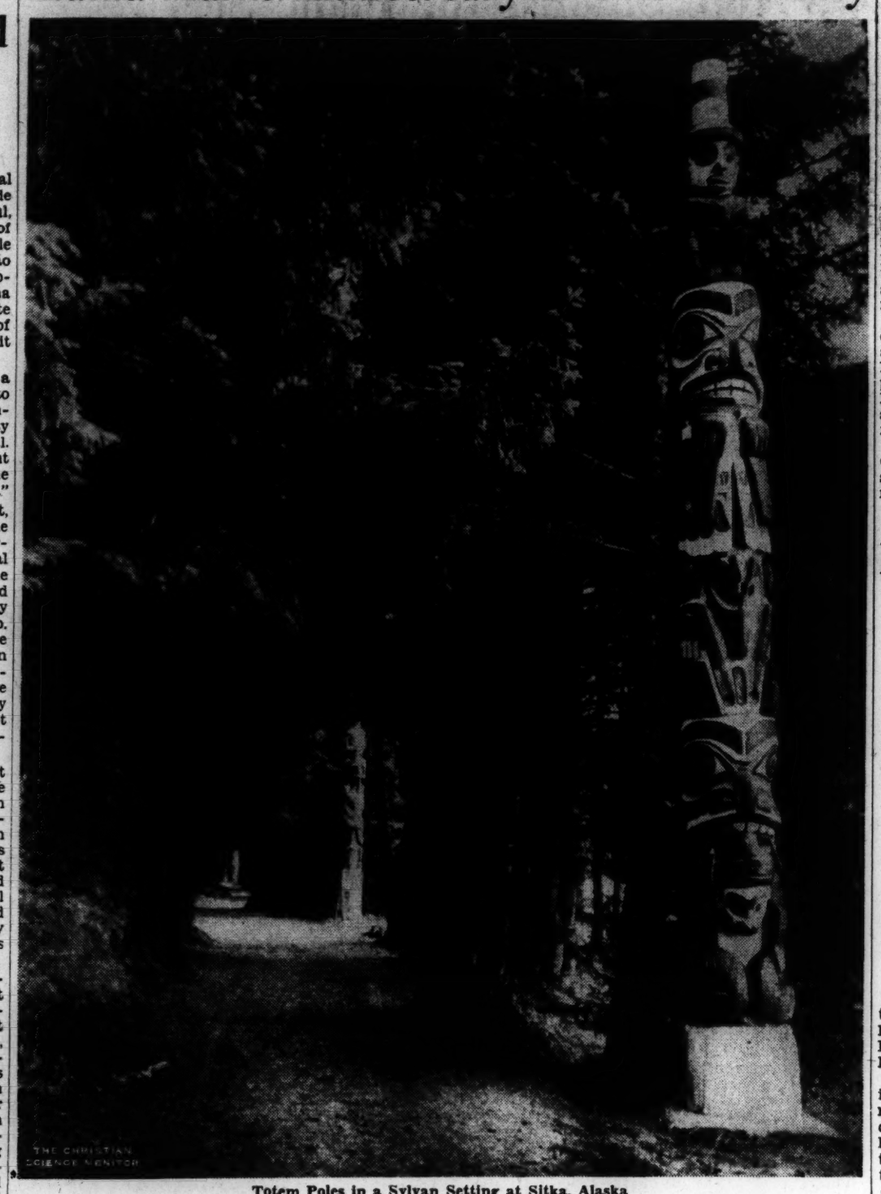

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Alaska Pays Dividends on U. S. Investment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29—Alaska today marks its 71st anniversary as a territory of the United States, and inventory is being taken to see just what this northern land has meant to the nation in that period.

Has it remained just the vast land of ice and snow-covered mountains—"Seward's Folly," it was believed to be by many when its purchase was announced in 1867? Or is the United States recognizing its "icebox" as a territory packed with valuable resources?

Taking stock on the anniversary of Secretary of State William H. Seward's purchase of Alaska from the Russian Government the first thing noted is that where the United States paid only $7,200,000 for the territory Alaska has since poured more than $2,000,000,000 into the United States' purse.

The realization that Alaska is a valuable asset has come slowly through the 71 years.

A Treasure Trove

Even a brief glance at Alaska shows it to be more than the mere "icebox" it has so often been termed. It is a storehouse holding some of the greatest treasures of the U. S. and including $70,000,000 a year in fish, fur, and minerals alone.

Slowly, with a population today of 67,000—and half of them natives—Alaska has progressed until now its appeals to the outside world are varied.

For instance, to U. S. military leaders Alaska has become an important factor in National defense.

A Rich Sales Market

To the businessman, Alaska, with shipping and aviation, as its link with the outside world, is a rich sales market and a richer source of raw materials such as fish, fur, gold, copper, silver, oil, coal, and pulp.

When the "International" United States-Canada-Alaska highway is finally completed, a new era in Alaskan development is predicted.

The territory's "three pillars of prosperity" have proved to be fish, fur, and gold. When Secretary Seward bought Alaska, fur was the only natural resource believed to be of great value, with fishing—today's largest industry—never even dreamed of except for the natives. Soon there should be a fourth pillar—woodpulp for newsprint, for which there is an actual need and market.

Financial Report

Gov. John W. Troy's annual report shows the goods shipped to the United States during 1937 year were worth $76,448,062, and that goods were purchased there (by only 67,000 persons it is recalled) totaling $38,475,107.

Then there is the "visual appeal" which lures some 30,000 tourists north each summer.

As to the "business appeal" both the Los Angeles and Seattle Chambers of Commerce have made studies of Alaska as a present and future market and source of raw material. Their reports have been enthusiastic. More recently, Business Week, national trade weekly, announced that 1937's volume of commerce for Alaska was 100 per cent more than 1932 and showed an increase over the boom years of 1926-29.

Gold Still Big Industry

Although the old romantic Gold Rush days carry the stories of great fortunes made and lost, the gold output then was no "flash in the pan." Gold outflow from Alaska since its purchase, although second today in monetary value to that of the fishing industry, mounts to well over $450,000,000. This is by far the greater portion of the value of all its mineral output, which is estimated as approximately $750,000,000. Copper is second, with silver, coal, lead, and tin following.

Chief Bookkeeper Uncle Sam Holds 47,000,000 Accounts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Did you ever stop to think how Uncle Sam can keep wage records for multitudes of American workers who will be eligible for old-age payments when they reach 65?

Accounts have already been established for 47,000,000 workers, and new ones are coming in every day. And as one official put it, "You just can't leave that many records lying around loose."

Because there wasn't enough floor space left in Washington, the Social Security Board set up its wage records section 40 miles away in Baltimore in an old industrial plant overlooking the Harbor. Forty-five hundred workers have been employed. Many of them commute from Washington.

It wasn't until a few years ago that there could possibly have been any such old-age insurance system covering the whole country because machines for keeping records on a gigantic scale hadn't been invented. Two new types, a "collating" and a "posting" machine, were developed especially for the Social Security Board.

Machines Correct Mistakes

The machines are almost human. They even correct mistakes humans make. When they are fed electricity and record cards, they translate figures into punch holes and back into figures again. They check records submitted by employers against master cards to see if they have given the name and Social Security number of their workers correctly and balk when they find a mistake. Otherwise, wages might be entered in the wrong person's account. They check to make sure the employer has reported individual earnings correctly by adding them up and striking a zero balance with the total reported by the firm.

Employers are rapidly getting acquainted with the Social Security system and are making fewer and fewer mistakes, Social Security officials find. The record for accuracy is now held by the Republic Steel Company which made only two errors during a period of six months.

Sixteen per cent of the first returns filed by employers were inadequate. Thousands of letters had to be written pointing out mistakes and asking for complete information. Then, too, many workers registered more than once and received more than one Social Security card. They have to be notified that there is only one account set up for each person, no matter how many employers he may have. At the present time, the Baltimore office is sending out 12,000 letters a day.

Of the 4,500 employees, about 2,000 operate machines. The rest are engaged chiefly in supplying account numbers which employers neglect to put on returns and in recording changes in women workers' names through marriage.

If a person has two names, his orange "master" card is followed in the files by a pink "trailer" card. For instance, Robert Taylor, the motion picture star, would have an orange card bearing that name and behind it a pink card bearing his real name, Spangler Arlington Brugh.

But the Social Security Board won't divulge people's real names to anyone—even the police.

No Twin Records

Out of the 47,000,000 names registered, Social Security officials thought for a while they had found just two men in Chicago with the same first name, last name, middle name, date of birth, father of the same name and mother with the same maiden name. The story was published. Investigation showed, however, that one of the men had assumed his older brother's name so he could claim he met the age requirement for a job.

No other twin records have been found.

Each person's actuarial record is being reproduced on a half inch of film and will be stored in the Federal Archives in Washington. If there should be a fire in the Social Security offices, the Government can't just write and say, "We're sorry, but we don't know whether you are entitled to any insurance benefits when you get to be 65. Your record has burned up.

The microfilm records take up one-sixth of the space of filing cards.

The Social Security Board rents its flock of punching and tabulating machines from the International Business Machines Corporation which keeps them serviced. At the present time it is costing between 5 and 10 cents to record each individual wage report. There are a minimum of four recordings a year and some persons work for a many as eight employers during a quarter, requiring eight recordings. Officials hope to get the cost down further as time goes on.

Senators Between Two Fires on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Relief, for which the United States has spent $20,000,000,000 since 1933, appears to be headed for another revision as the result of disclosures made during six weeks of hearings held by the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief.

The Committee, on the basis of thousands of words of testimony from business men, labor leaders, farm representatives, financial experts and welfare workers, will draw up a report to guide Congress in adopting a relief program for the new fiscal year, beginning July 1.

Though hearings have formally closed, the Committee will meet again on April 5 to hear from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, who is expected to return with President Roosevelt from Warm Springs, Ga., after a lengthy leave of absence from his post.

If the reorganization bill passes Congress, relief administration is scheduled to be concentrated for the first time in a Department of Welfare.

The Senate Committee finds itself between two fires as do all who consider the relief problem. On one hand, it is warned by financial experts the Nation is spending more than it can afford for relief. If it continues at the present rate, cities as well as the Federal Government will go bankrupt, they say.

On the other hand, the American Association of Social Workers has submitted a report of a survey of relief conditions in 43 representative areas of the Country, asserting that standards of relief available in local districts are "shockingly low." The survey revealed a large number of persons in need of and eligible for relief unable to secure WPA placement because of quota restrictions.

The Senate Committee is faced with the problem of finding a solution that will suit both non-partisan groups. It must find measures to reduce the staggering burden of relief which cost the Federal Government more than $14,000,000,000 and States and local communities, $5,100,000,000 since 1933.

At the same time it must do something about the thousands of employables whom the Federal Government promised to care for but who have fallen back on States and municipalities because of decreased WPA quotas.

A more definite formula for dividing the relief burden between the Federal and local Governments is expected to merge from the Committee's deliberations. Much support for a reform of this sort was evident in Congress when it considered the relief bill for the present year.

Extension of the merit system to local relief administrations using Federal money probably will be recommended by the Committee. The American Association of Social Workers has asked that Federal grants be predicated on the existence of an effective merit system on the ground that "no program can be better than the people who administer it."

At a two-day session just concluded here, the Social Workers' Division on Government went on record in favor of a Federal work relief program but said that grants for direct relief were needed to underpin any type of Federal work program.

Breaking Johnstown Strike: La Follette Group Hears How

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee heard testimony today that "most of the detective agencies of the country" had destroyed records because of investigations in Washington.

Ralph F. Smith, head of a Cleveland detective agency, said he had destroyed his firm's records on Jan. 1, 1937, and had kept none since, except some fiscal records.

Therefore, Smith said, he was unable to comply with a Committee subpoena calling for books and records of his Corporation Service Bureau since 1933.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Well, they broke the strike in Johnstown, Pa., and the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee has just been hearing how they did it. . .

The story, grotesque and ominous in many particulars, deals with a new phase of industrial strife. The company concerned is the Bethlehem Steel Corporation which, like the Republic at Chicago, declined to follow the lead of "big steel" (the U. S. Steel Corporation) in entering into contractural relationships with the union.

The dramatis personae in the affair—who have appeared in person or been described in recent weeks of testimony before the Committee—are a small-town Minister; a group of local businessmen, who saw an opportunity to fight the the union; a Mayor who once served a jail term for a prohibition offense, and a . .ew York publicity man who saw the larger possibility of turning the so-called Johnstown Citizens Committee to national account.

Here Is What Came Out

The story as it unfolded before the Committee may be summarized as follows:

When the strike came to Johnstown, workers demanded not higher wages or shorter hours but recognition of their union. Believing this represented a departure from American traditions, and indicated a dangerously radical movement, the Rev. John H. Stanton, according to testimony, set about forming a protective group. It became the type of vigilante movement which the La Follette Committee is now exploring. Due to the kind services of the Pennsylvania Electric Company, the Rev. Mr. Stanton is a member of the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce. He discussed the situation, his own and other evidence shows, first with his Bible Class, and subsequently with the Mayor and prominent businessmen connected with his church.

Francis Martin, teacher of the Bible Class is also President of the local Chamber of Commerce and an official of the bank where the Bethlehem Corporation keeps funds. Mr. Martin and the City Finance Director, Fulton Connor, learned that the Mayor was willing to aid in maintaining law and order if he were given adequate financial support. Mr. Connor was Treasurer of the new Citizens' Committee. An officer in the Stanton Church, Sidney Evans, was also head of the Bethlehem Steel Company Union. Associated with the citizens group was C. M. Ellicott, General Manager of the local Bethlehem Plant. These were the leaders of the Committee.

On June 17, 1937, Mr. Evans handed over $10,000, in cash, from his office in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to Messrs. Martin and Connor who took it to the Mayor, who gave a receipt, and put the money in the vault in his office.

On June 18 he got $15,000.

There were other transfers, some in dispute, but the Mayor acknowledges he received upward of $30,000 and thinks it may have approached $40,000.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation meantime was making much bigger expenditures fighting the strike. Records show $75,000 was paid in the one week, June 10, 1937 to maintain the commissariat in the Cambria Plant.

Mayor Shields holds no property in his own name because judgments of sums running to $100,000 are out against him. His own evidence and that of others brought out these facts—

He could not account for the money he had received from the Citizens Committee and Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

He destroyed all records dealing with the matter.

His recollections of expenditures did not tally with those of others, and fell far short of accounting for the total received.

Wife Paid Obligations

His wife paid off $23,500 on mortgages and delinquent taxes on property held in her name in the three months following the strike.

Mayor Shields told the Committee his wife had had a "windfall." He was asked if he cared to amplify this statement. At length, in a confidential tone he explained that his wife was "a woman of property."

The Rev. Mr. Stanton, meanwhile, had attracted more than local attention by his attacks on the "reds" and "radicals." Like the strike against the Republic Steel Corporation in Chicago, which procipitated the sanguinary riots, the Bethlehem workers lost their fight. A New York publicity man, John Price Jones, entered the picture to support the idea that the Johnstown Citizens' Committee could be nationalized—turned into a "Citizens National Committee." Mr. Jones is connected with fund-raising campaigns for various organizations, including schools and colleges.

Mr. Jones wrote out a series of resolutions accordingly and later on they were adopted at a meeting at Johnstown. Evidence shows that $19,000 was collected, with Ernest T. Weir's National Steel Corporation giving $1,000, the Mellon dominated Koppers Company giving $1,000 and other like-minded groups paying the balance. Temporary chairman was the Rev. Mr. Stanton.

However, the plan of a national organization ran into trouble. Mr. Jones was eliminated because his fees were too high, it was testified, and, he claims, the group still owes him $17,597. Mr. Jones' firm, in a confidential memorandum, proposed that the strike-smashing incident in Johnstown be used for a national campaign to revise the Wagner Act in favor of employers. The program languished.

The Johnstown episode goes into the LaFollette Committee records as one more of the extraordinary vignettes it is drawing of present-day industrial problems. In this instance most of the material had already been brought out in newspapers before the Committee set to work.

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Ford Seeing Prosperity on Way To Push Output of Cheap Tractor

DETROIT, March 29 (AP)—Henry Ford, back at work after a two-months vacation on his Georgia plantation, reiterated in an interview today his conviction that a prosperous era is ahead, talked about wars, dictatorships and immigration, and said he was plunging into preparations for volume production of his cheap tractor.

"Nothing that has occurred during the last few weeks," he said, "has changed my belief that a prosperous era is ahead of us. It will come through a greater realization that all wealth comes from the soil and that there must be a greater cultivation of the land."

Mr. Ford said he had spent much of his Georgia vacation conducting experiments with his new tractor.

He said he has not changed his convictions about the futility of wars.

"Nobody wins a war but the financial interests that promote it and make preparations for it," he said.

Of dictatorships, he said: "If a dictatorship comes here it will be because the people have been asleep and deserve it." He added, however, that a dictatorship or the threat of such a condition did not alarm him. "There will be a way to handle it or destroy it if it comes," he said.

Of his back-to-the-farm philosophy, Mr. Ford said he was convinced a greater production of the soil would lead the way to general recovery.

"We built a tractor nearly 25 years ago," he said, "and while we didn't make any money on it, we did contribute to general business improvement by increasing the farmer's purchasing power."

He said he found no justification for curtaling immigration quotas. "The Nation," he said, "is big enough to absorb any or all of those peoples unable to find happiness and comfort in their home lands."

Mr. Ford went back to work with the parting comment that a combination of youthful vigor and mature wisdom is needed to conduct the world's affairs.

"Deprive the world of the brains of men and women above 50 years of age," he said, "and everything must come to a standstill. Neither age alone nor youth alone can run the world's affairs. A cross section of both is needed."

Congress Closing Dates?

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Democratic Floor Leader, looked over the House calendar today and predicted the chamber would finish its work by May 1. "But the Senate probably will delay Congressional adjournment until June 1," he added.

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No Dictatorship In United States, Hoover Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

tal degeneration in the economic situation in Europe, at least in government finances and barriers to trade. Outside of one or two Balkan states, there is not a balanced budget in Europe.

"Every country is getting further into debt, and the next outstanding factor is the development of trade proscription barriers. Partly as the result of military policies, partly as a result of planned economy, and partly as a result of currency, every nation is engaged in movements toward self-sufficiency.

"The next outstanding force is just plain fear, partly the cause, partly the result of the movements I have just mentioned."

Someone asked if he thought there would be a general war in three or four years, and Mr. Hoover said he saw "no immediate prospect of war."

"The spirit I found everywhere was one of defense, not of offense."

Moreover, he went on, statesmen are working for peace, and though war might appear to be likely, "there is always a chance to avoid it in spite of the preparations for it."

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Weather 'On Top' Studied for Plane Service

Small balloons sent up 100,000 feet daily find one constant factor in temperature always 70 degrees below zero—Research conducted for year 'for fun' points to serious purpose.

News in Aviation

Meteorologists have been finding out about the weather "on top" for nearly a year now "for fun." But shortly on one transcontinental air route at least it may become a serious proposition. This is when Transcontinental and Western Air puts its new Boeing "stratoliner," now being built in Seattle, into operation.

Today the United States Weather Bureau is sending up miniature radio sets attached to balloons to transmit reports of weather conditions in the stratosphere. From Boston, Mass., Fairbanks, Alaska, and Burbank, Calif., radio-meteorographs soar daily to heights in excess of 100,000 feet sending back reports of the movements of masses of cold air which drift over the earth at these great heights.

As the balloons rise, signals are automatically transmitted from them giving the temperature, humidity and pressure which are turned over immediately to weather stations throughout the United States. One weather fact, apparently, remains constant. At 20 miles above the earth the temperature stays at 70 below.

The radio meteorograph employed by the Weather Bureau, TWA claims to have successfully tested at its Kansas City base in 1936. It consists of a small transmitter operated by batteries, a thermometer, a hydrometer, an aneroid barometer, and a timing device. The timer which causes radio signals to be sent periodically, consists of a cheap watch movement. The whole apparatus weighs a little more than a pound, costs about $30 and has a small notice affixed to it offering a reward for its return.

Needs of Aviation

Passage of either the McCarran or Lea aviation bills now before Congress is urged by aviation interests as a needed step in the development of domestic and international aviation.

According to S. Paul Johnson, aviation writer, five problems disturb aviation interests or groups. They are:

1. Domestic air transport, which needs constructive rather than what Mr. Johnson claims is punitive, legislation. The Post Office, the Department of Commerce, and the Interstate Commerce Commission all have a finger in the aviation pie. Complete co-operation between Government departments is necessary for safety and the promotion of air travel.

2. World air routes, which have a division of authority among the Post Office, Commerce, and State Departments, detracting from their progress. Also United States' flag routes face competition from heavily subsidized airlines of foreign powers.

3. National air defense, which is suffering from a lack of appreciation that the airplane offers what Mr. Johnson claims is the most economical and effective weapon for our territorial protection. Not a power in Europe but has doubled and redoubled its airplanes, as of 1928 figures, while the United States in more than a decade has never come within shooting distance of 4000 aircraft, the number which is considered a minimum need for national defense.

4. Non-scheduled operators, who feel that they are being discriminated against and that their problems are being overlooked in past and pending legislation. There are 16,344 private pilots and 30,000 more student pilots in the United States. American military authorities, he claims, are passing over material for which air powers in Europe would give their "eye teeth."

5. The manufacturing industry, which needs stability and an opportunity to plan for orderly and efficient development of facilities for both ordinary and emergency conditions. Lack of co-ordination of military procurement policies has always caused either "feast or a famine" production with subsequent violent fluctuations in demand for labor and materials.

Woman Wins Honor

Amelia Earhart Putnam, who always thought that girls should be allowed to fly planes, take their engines apart, and tinker with radio if they wanted, would undoubtedly have been delighted with the news last week that Barbara Kibbee of Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., was graduated from the Ryan School of Aeronautics in San Diego, with a commercial transport license—the first woman to achieve this honor.

Enrolled at the Ryan school a year ago, Miss Kibbee completed her first training in a private pilot course and then applied for the transport license, which has just been awarded her by the Bureau of Air Commerce. Her flying ability was rated the equal of men students and she finished with higher grades than the men in a radiotelephone license examination.

Courtesy Boeing; TWA
"Stratosphere Flight"
Synthetic Photograph Showing the Appearance of One of the New Boeing Stratoliners Now in Production at the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash.

Radio Meteorograph Ready for Ascent
Air Hostess Roberta Sturgiss, First Officer T. R. Cockroft (Center), and L. E. Wood, Meteorologist, Seek a Report on Upper Air Conditions

French Strike Accord Nearer

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—Delegates of 30,000 striking metal workers announced today they had found a basis for settlement after lengthy conferences with Marx Dormoy, Interior Minister, and Vincent Auriol, Minister of Co-ordination of Services.

Details of the proposed agreement were not disclosed. The main suggestion, however, was understood to be that Premier Léon Blum arbitrate personally after the strikers return to work.

M. Blum has promised an early settlement, hoping thereby to strengthen his People's Front Government for a decisive test with the Conservative opposition in Parliament.

The strikers' main demand is for collective contracts to replace those that lapsed when Premier Camille Chautemps' Government was overthrown before his labor code legislation was enacted.

Reorganization

(Continued from Page 1)

the fight was directed. There are three major sections.

Mr. Roosevelt is given limited, two-year authority to re-group and consolidate certain independent agencies, from which the most important, quasi-judicial agencies are exempted. While he may not abolish any "function" he may transfer it. A new "department of public welfare" with cabinet status, is created and a permanent National Resources Planning Board.

The three-member Civil Service Commission whose powers are purely executive is replaced by a single administrator working with a civilian advisory board. The President is given authority to cover 100,000 or more Government workers under civil service, but this is not mandatory.

The Government's auditing and bookkeeping work, which is now consolidated in one man and one section, is split up, and the controller-general, who is now theoretically removable by the President, is replaced by an auditor general who is appointed by, removable by, and only answerable to, a joint committee of Congress. The bookkeeping is left in the Executive; the auditing is put under Congress.

President Is Unknown Factor

This is the system used for 75 years by the House of Commons, and it was recently recommended for the Government by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Presented in this fashion, there seems little reason for the final hysterical outbursts against the program save in the distrust of the President himself. Taking all factors into consideration it seems unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt's limited authority will let him get very far with reorganization though some reforms are possible.

The fight illustrates very clearly the lowered prestige of the Administration, while the narrowness of the victory shows how its influence has waned.

But the same thing is evidenced in half a dozen other directions, most noticeably in the wreck that is being made of the Administration tax bill.

Failing in their parliamentary maneuver to keep the bill out of House debate, Senate leaders transmitted the measure to the Special House Committee on Reorganization.

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Japanese System of Justice Held Less Harsh Than Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

mated by a reliable American news agency at approximately 1,500. There have been single days when more executions were officially announced in Russia than occur during a whole year in Japan.

The same situation holds as regards deprivation of liberty, the second degree of punishment which the State may impose on an individual. The number of persons in Japanese prisons on March 31, 1937, was 57,404. The Soviet Union, so prolific of statistics in other fields, has always displayed reticence as regards the numbers of persons who are executed or imprisoned at forced labor. But from occasional fragmentary statements in the Soviet press it is evident that single forced-labor enterprises, where prisoners alone are employed, have at times contained more inmates than all the prisons of Japan. There are no concentration camps in Japan and there is no parallel in Japanese legislation for the Soviet law which prescribes the punishment of innocent relatives for the offense of a husband or father.

Even more sinister, perhaps, than the high toll in execution of Soviet "justice" is the curious and almost unvarying exhibition of self-abasement given by persons who are brought to public trial. Once in a while someone, like the former Ambassador to Germany, Nikolai Krestinsky, desperately protests, repudiates his own confessions. But in the great majority of cases the victims of Soviet political trials confess the most amazing crimes, express the most groveling repentance, even in the face of virtual certainty that the extreme penalty awaits them.

Explanation Awaited

The world is still waiting a satisfactory and convincing explanation of the grim series of trials in Moscow during the past two years which have sent to disgraced death a large number of outstanding leaders of the Revolution, men who at one time served the Soviet State in the highest posts within and without the country. If the self-incrimination of so many defendants seems inconsistent with any theory of complete innocence the failure of even one defendant to utilize the open courtroom to set forth the hatred of Stalin and the regime which, by his own confession, had driven him to commit such extraordinary crimes, is even more inexplicable.

The transformation of scores of self-confessed desperate plotters into humble penitents suggests some very powerful pressure, physical, or moral, or both, behind the scenes. The full truth behind the Moscow trials may never be known except in the unlikely event that some of the accused may survive and find themselves in a position to tell freely the story of their treatment under preliminary detention.

By contrast with the weird, macabre, essentially fraudulent atmosphere of the Moscow trials, accused persons in political cases in Japan, however harshly they may sometimes be treated during the preliminary examination, do behave like normal human beings when they are brought to public trial. And they are sometimes acquitted. Contrasts between Japanese and Soviet justice are well pointed by two outstanding political cases of recent years, the trial of a number of officials, businessmen and others accused of fraud in the so-called Teikoku Rayon case and the sentence imposed on the leading participants in the Feb. 26 outbreaks.

The defendants in the Teikoku Rayon case, after a protracted trial, in which there were some admitted abuses by the police and the public prosecutor, were ultimately all acquitted. Only a few days ago I was sitting in the gallery of the Diet when the Minister of Justice gave a rather lame and halting reply, amid a good deal of heckling, to the severe criticisms which a prominent Liberal members of the Diet, Takao Saito, had made of the handling of this case. I have attended a good many Soviet Congresses; but I have never heard one word of sympathy for the innumerable victims of GPU maladministration of justice. Nor have I ever heard a Soviet Commissar vigorously heckled.

Equally significant was the tone of the communique which was issued in connection with the 15 capital sentences which were pronounced after the Feb. 26 military uprising. Had such an event occurred in Moscow, judging from the precedents in the case of Marshal Tukhachevsky and his associates, who were shot without public trial, every conceivable effort would have been made to blacken the reputations of the accused, to represent them as traitors who were in the pay of some foreign country.

Very different was the tone of the Japanese communique, which recognized the idealistic motives of the rebellious young officers, contained no charges or insinuations of treason, but simply stated that the offenses which they had committed, unauthorized movement of troops and assassination of high officials, called for the extreme penalty.

The Japanese administration of Justice could be vastly improved, as Japanese liberals would be the first to maintain. As is usual in time of war, treatment of political suspects has become harsher and more indiscriminating. But even now, in the stress of war, a person accused of a political offense has a much better chance of preserving both his life and his self-respect in Japan than in the Soviet Union.

Belgium Ninth to Call Italy's King 'Emperor'

ROME, March 29 (AP)—Belgium today became the ninth nation to accredit a diplomatic representative to Italy's ruler, Victor Emanuel, as King and Emperor.

Italians interpret this as recognition of the Empire and the conquest of Ethiopia.

Count André de Kerchove de Denterghem presented to the King his credentials as Ambassador, filling a post which has been vacant more than a year owing to Belgium's unwillingness to recognize the Empire.

High School Pageant Traces Growth of American Music

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29 (AP)—This city, which has stirred up some pretty thrilling shows in its long history, last night gave a pageant which probably will go into history as one of the best affairs of its kind ever presented with a high school cast.

It was done for the Music Educators' National Conference.

It was done by a cast of 2,500 or more St. Louis high school boys and girls—so well trained their performance might have been filmed on a Hollywood lot without a change.

And it was done through the work of a young St. Louis music supervisor, Ernest Hares, and the cooperation of dozens of teachers in 10 high schools.

Musica Americana

Mr. Hares called his production "Musica Americana," and designed it to show what has happened to the tonal world in America's last century. Actually he went back to the beginning of music in America—a Zuni Indian melody.

A scene showing the martyrdom of a missionary by the Indians faded into another showing the Pilgrim Fathers lining out a psalm. And that became a huge cathedral in which a great vested choir sang the ancient hymn tune, "Coronation."

A minuet, as danced in the South of colonial times, gave place to a Negro episode which was, perhaps, the most effective scene of the evening, catching the spirit of a whole race and rising to one of those climaxes producers dream of reaching.

So through the war songs, light opera, the era of sentiment—"When You and I Were Young, Maggie"—past the birth of jazz, the art songs of permanence, the dance, a superb version of Noble Cain's "Say Thou Lovest Me," which burst unexpectedly from a chorus in the rear of the hall, to a Cohanesque climax on Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" in which the flag was a stage full of St. Louis girls.

The 5,000 music supervisors assembled here to demonstrate the progress of school music were scored yesterday by a veteran music educator—W. Otto Miessner of the University of Kansas.

"Why," he asked the conference, also attended by 10,000 youngsters, "do less than 2 per cent of college students interest themselves in any kind of music—save swing?"

Wider Base Is Urged

"Why," he added, "in a university town of 20,000 that I know were only 300 season tickets to the university concert course sold outside the student body, when the faculty alone is larger than 300?

"Too many of you concentrate all your time and attention on the spectacular aspects of school music. Why should you ape the professional a capella choirs which tour the country repeating the same program?"

Trial in Kazakhstan And Execution of 18 Disclosed in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 29 (AP)—A secret trial after which U. Kulumbetoff, former President of Kazakhstan, and 18 others were executed on charges of treason has just been disclosed. The charges paralleled those for which Nikolai Bukharin and the 17 confessed co-conspirators were shot in Moscow.

The trial at Alma Ata which ran from March 6 to March 12 simultaneously with the public mass trial in Moscow, was reported in a terse communique in the provincial newspaper Kazakhstan Pravda, reaching the capital today.

Mr. Kulumbetoff was deposed, it was announced Oct. 11, when it was discovered he was a "bourgeois nationalist." He was accused of attempting to split off his middle Asiatic republic from the Soviet and make it a colony of an unnamed country.

The case was similar to that of Faysulla Khodjaieff, former President of the Uzbek Republic, who was executed in Moscow for a confessed plot to separate Uzbekistan from the Soviet in an insurrection in which the plotters hoped for the support of Great Britain. In return Britain was to be offered a protectorate.

Mr. Kulumbetoff and all the others pleaded guilty, the communique said, to charges of treason, sabotage, and espionage on behalf of foreign countries.

Those executed included S. Yeskaraieff, former vice-premier and public prosecutor of Kazakhstan, and J. Sadvokasoff, former secretary of the Alma Ata regional and city Communist Party Committee.

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Story of Chicago Early Days Told in Societies' Clippings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As Chicago moves into its second century, little historical societies are springing up in home communities to preserve historical items culled from attics or treasure chests. Old photographs or records of the early days of a community before it joined the City, data on historic events and other mementoes of interest are being gathered before they are lost.

The new organizations now totaling seven are making branch libraries their headquarters and are planning exhibit rooms where some day these relics may be displayed for the public. The most recent community to organize is Woodlawn, that section on the south side near the University of Chicago, and bordering the "Midway" where once the gleaming lights and fountains of the Columbia exposition drew thousands of persons to Chicago's first World's Fair.

Clippings Collected

Programs, pictures, and clippings from newspapers of the early '90's form the nucleus of the collection. Photographs of landmarks and homes of prominent citizens long ago swept aside by the tide of business houses along Sixty-third Street, have been turned over to the organization.

"Seekers after a new sensation will have an opportunity to satisfy their desire when the ferris wheel reaches completion," said one newspaper clipping written just as the Columbian Exposition was about to open its gates. "When that time comes," it continued, "they may step aboard a palace car swung in the rim of a whirling circle of steel 250 feet in diameter and be swung up to a height of 284 feet and back again so suddenly they will not have time to get scared. The trip from start to finish will take about 10 minutes giving the aerial tourist time to see the exposition."

The wooden cash tray used in the Woman's Building in the Columbian Exposition is being preserved. Quilts made by the "Presbyterian Quilters" whose photograph taken in 1906 was shown at the organization's first meeting are to become a part of the exhibit.

Pioneer in Movement

The West Side Historical Society with headquarters at the Legler Branch Library was the pioneer in this movement. It was organized in May, 1930, and incorporated in 1935. It has 400 members who are enthusiastic about gathering historic data, photographs, personal reminiscences, and anything which will inspire civic interest in the community and its history.

Tours to historic spots is the most recent venture of the Society. On one of these trips members followed the path of the Pottawattomies as they left Chicago on that last long trek to a southwestern reservation. They followed the trail out through Riverside, a western suburb, and returned feeling closer to the early days of Chicago's growth, they claimed.

On another tour they started at the site of the "cow shed" where the Chicago fire began its devastation and tramped over the route to the final spot where the embers died down after leaving a city in ruins. They studied and followed the history of the Haymarket riot.

Canada Guards Radio Freedom

OTTAWA, March 29 (CP)—Declaring the free interchange of opinion is one of the safeguards of democracy, L. W. Brockington, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, recently presented a statement to the House of Commons Committee on Radio on the "attitude of the Corporation on the vexed and topical subject of freedom of speech."

"We believe," he said, "that censorship is undesirable and perhaps impossible beyond the limits of decency and the minor and necessary prohibition which we have fixed in our regulations. We have always, and shall continue always, to take care in the selection of network speakers to see that they are competent to discuss public problems within recognized amenities.

"We deprecate any tendency on the part of the owners of private stations to allow their own political or social opinions to affect broadcasts from the station which they control. Censorship itself depends on the opinion of an individual possibly no better qualified to express an opinion than the person he censors.

"We believe radio speech should be allowed forthright, provocative, and stimulating. It is a common tendency and frailty of us all to be tolerant of the expression only of our own opinions. In controversial matters, we shall try and have tried, to allow for the free expression of varied and opposite opinion. Perhaps on occasions enough varieties of opinion have not been expressed. We believe that national problems and international problems should be discussed by Canadian citizens without restriction or fear.

"It may be that some opinions largely held, have remained unvocal and unexpressed. This situation will be remedied. We are opposed to, and shall resist, any attempt to regiment opinion or to throttle freedom of utterance.

"We are prepared, of course, to recognize that in times of war or perhaps during the imminence of national peril from external sources some Government control might be necessary.

"We are opposed also, and shall always be opposed to, any attempt to buy the right on our network for the advancement of personal opinion or propaganda. If opinion sufficiently informed on the lips of an attractive speaker is available, it will be offered by the C. B. C. without remuneration as a contribution to national enlightenment and provocative discussion."

Keep-Out-of-War Day: April 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 29—A six-point program has been adopted by the newly-formed "Keep America Out of War" Committee, as the basis for mass meetings it has planned in Philadelphia and other large cities on April 6, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War.

The six points are:

1. Immediate removal of American ships and Marines from Chinese territory, with American nationals to remain at their own risk.
2. A billion-dollar building program instead of billion-dollar rearmament.
3. Support of the original Ludlow Amendment, assuring American citizens the democratic right to vote on a declaration of war.
4. Opposition to the Industrial Mobilization Plan, the Sheppard-May Bill and to all "conscription" plans, as leading to military dictatorship.
5. Support of a vast program of construction, conservation, and education to prevent a stampede into war as an escape from unemployment.
6. Opposition to entangling alliances with any nation or bloc of nations for war, under any name or pretext, but support for positive co-operation with all nations for disarmament and peace.

Famous Diva Gives Music Library To McGill University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Madame Pauline Donalda, famous Canadian-born opera star of 20 years ago, has donated her music library of more than 300 volumes to McGill University. The volumes, some of which are priceless, consist of musical scores, encyclopedias, scene directions of various operas, personal letters received from great musical figures, as well as a group of signed photographs.

The collection will form the nucleus of a musical museum. Many of the volumes are scores and musical biographies bound in leather by Madame Donalda herself. There is the original manuscript of Gabriel Faure's "La Fleur qui va sur l'eau" with words by Catulle Mendes; a rare photographic reproduction of Faurer's last quartet; Alfred Bachelet's "Scemo," once presented to Faure and later given to Madame Donalda by his family; Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" with a message and autograph; Gustave Brett's translation of Bach's "Passion after St. Matthew"; the Second Act of "Thais" by Massenet with a cut in the big aria made and signed by the author.

Of interest to all lovers of opera is a caricature of Caruso drawn by himself. There are letters from famous people, including Melba, Sara Bernhardt, Andre Messager, John McCormack, Sir Henry Lytton and scores of others. Many old programs of European and other productions containing lists fo the casts round out the collection.

Madame Donalda, a native of Montreal, studied at McGill Conservatory of Music, and after further study made possible by the Strathcona Scholarship she made her first appearance in opera in 1904. For the next 15 years she sang in all parts of the world, in operatic and concert work. After her retirement from public appearances she lived in Europe for some time, later returning to Montreal.

Neighborhood Plan Urged in New York To Eliminate Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Planning for development of New York City's residential areas into self-contained neighborhood communities was urged here in a report by the Citizens' Housing Council. Neighborhood planning, which would vary in accord with the social and economic standing of the families to be accommodated, is the only effective insurance against the spread of slums, according to the report.

Immediate and sweeping revision of New York's zoning regulations also was recommended on the grounds the present ordinance made no attempt to control the density of population or to provide adequate light and air.

"If the City were built to the limits now authorized, 77,000,000 persons would be housed in the residential districts and the business areas could contain a working population of 344,000,000," the Council held. "Obviously, land values and tax assessments based on any such expected or permitted growth are fantastic."

In recommending self-contained neighborhoods, the report emphasizes that New York City was exceptional in affording high-income families with little more privacy, safety or convenience than was accorded low-income groups. Only .6 per cent of the City's population was adequately housed with respect to primary requriments, the report declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will deliver the anniversary address at Hampton Institute, Thursday afternoon, April 21, at two o'clock. Pressing engagements will necessitate her leaving immediately after the address. Because of her warm sympathy, many interests, and high position in public life, the coming of Mrs. Roosevent will be hailed here as one of the notable events in the school's history.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 29

Trees Are Sturdy

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: I am not one of those who believes that if the Forest Service were transferred to the Department of Interior all the trees would immediately shrivel up and the leaves fall off.

Power of Money

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont: Turning over the control of the spending of the money of the people is releasing to the President of the United States a power to which no other is equal, save only the power of the sword.

The People

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York: I do not believe the men and women of the United States are willing to have more power concentrated in the central Government.

Congressional Pages

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas: The House of Representatives is getting to be a group of messenger boys that only answer letters.

Information Wanted

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan: Some people would like to know whether the Constitution and the laws of the land apply only when they are convenient to carry out the personal desires of the President.

Advent of June

Representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan: Almost before we know it will come June, the month of roses, blushing brides, and secret New Deal conclaves on islands in the Chesapeake Bay. I suggest that this year's conclave, if one is to be held, be staged on Solomons Island.

Data From Skies Comes to Farms In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The University of Saskatchewan turns to the speedy plane to bring knowledge to Saskatchewan farmers.

It was used by F. W. Townley-Smith, President of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, who, working for the University's agricultural extension department, flew to numerous towns and villages to speak on tillage methods and rust-resistant wheats.

Other University men used a snowmobile to buck drift-blocked roads in rural areas. All through the winter, the extension department representatives have been covering the agricultural area of the Province.

Virginia Tavern Loaned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 29—Halfway House, where stage-coaches used to stop for a change of horses on the Richmond-Petersburg run, will become the headquarters of the Society of Colonial Wars in Virginia.

W. Brydon Tennant, the owner, offered the use of the restored tavern to the Society, which quickly accepted and will hold some of its meetings there. The Society will display its flags and other relics of early wars in the house.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

When Weingartner Conducts

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The classics, said Bulwer-Lytton, are always modern. And obviously the view of this almost forgotten Victorian is still fervently shared by large masses of music lovers. Two recent Royal Philharmonic Society concerts, devoted wholly to the classics and conducted by Felix Weingartner, sold out the Queen's Hall. Here is the first program: Haydn's "Military" Symphony in G; Mozart's Symphony in G minor (K. 550), and Beethoven's No. 2 in D. The second consisted of Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, the Third Symphony of Brahms and the Schubert C major of "heavenly length" fame.

It is astonishing, when one comes to think of it, that in this year 1938, the surest way of selling every seat for an orchestral concert in London is to announce a program of the classics. The orchestra and its conductor must, of course, be first-rate. But if they are advertised to play contemporary works there is little need to ask the box office about the result. With the "classics" you cannot see the seats for the people; with the "moderns" you cannot see the people for the seats. Sibelius is perhaps an exception, but then he is a classical master who happens to be living. The strange thing is that people who rarely re-read a book, even by a famous writer, or look at a painting twice, will cheerfully spend leisure, trouble and money to hear a Mozart or a Beethoven symphony literally dozen of times. One has read somewhere the ingenious argument that even the same person cannot read the same poem twice—he will have changed in the interval. The idea, of course, is borrowed from Heraclitus and his doctrine of perpetual flux: "No one has ever passed twice over the same stream." The contemporary composer's difficulty is the disinclination of the average music lover to listen to him even once.

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Only a few weeks ago Kreisler pointed out the "forbidding difficulty" of modern works for those who make music in the home. "There is a danger," he said, "of music becoming something made by professionals for professionals, an abstruse exercise like chess." Unable to understand its technique, people dislike modern music. This incapacity seems to extend even to distinguished musicians, for Sergei Rachmaninoff has just confessed that, although he has been actively engaged in music for over 50 years, he has tried to understand modern music and failed. The modernist will naturally retort: "If at first you don't succeed . . ." But Kreisler and Rachmaninoff both avowedly belong to the Right wing of their art. Time will decide whether the Right is wrong or the Left is right. Their opinions, however, offer some explanation of why crowds still flock to that most solemn of musical rites, the symphony concert. When, in London, Felix Weingartner officiates as master of the ceremonials the attraction is irresistible.

The ritual begins at the platform entrance with a warning clink of the curtain rings. The curtains part, and as amid a tumult of hand clapping the venerable, serene figure threads its way through the standing first violins to the conductor's dais, it is impossible not to feel a certain emotion. For here is a living link with a remarkable period, already distant, of musical history. ". . . I was born," he has written, "in an epoch when great idealists like Wagner, Liszt and Brahms were among the living . . . I came into contact with them . . . I knew people who had seen Beethoven, Goethe and Schubert with their own eyes . . ." Through Weingartner, then, we get directly into touch with the great classical tradition.

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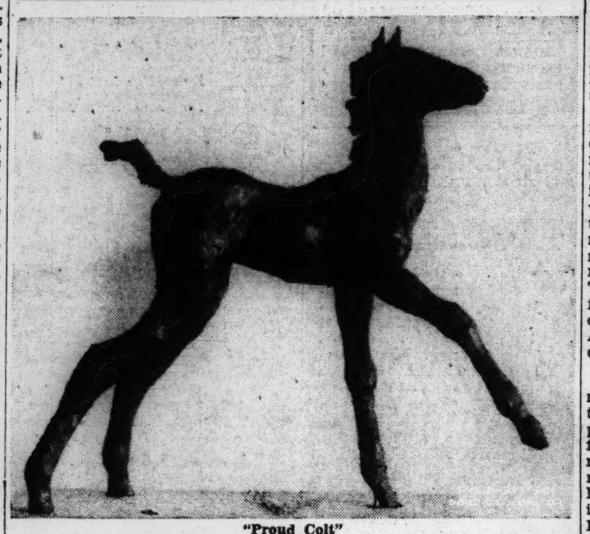
The art of conducting, as apart from mere time beating, may be said to have begun with Richard Wagner. Every concertgoer now knows his "secret" of finding where the melody lies. Wagner was the first to make the orchestra sing. And thus, alas, he made possible the "prima donna" conductor and his antics. Weingartner has himself told us how quickly the "new school" fell into extravagances. His treatise "On Conducting" was written as a protest. "I felt with renewed certainty," he says, "that a lack of true depth cannot be offset by gesticulations, stamping, sweating, snorting and head-wagging, an opinion which I hold more strongly than ever today. My aim in conducting has been, and is, to reproduce the work soulfully and with the greatest simplicity and fidelity, while making my own gestures so inconspicuous that the attention of the audience is not drawn to me and away from the music."

How well this aim is realized was again shown at Queen's Hall. "Simplicity" and "fidelity" have almost an old-fashioned sound today, when personality has become a cult and "readings" are imposed even on the scores of Mozart. To the "ham" actor we shall soon have to add the "ham" conductor. Weingartner brings with him the atmosphere of an older musical world where, incredibly enough, sincerity counted for more than showmanship. Here is an appreciation taken from a Leipzig journal which, to use the subject's own words, is "so permeated with true understanding as to be a rarity among notices in German papers": "Dominated by musicianship, saturated with the spirit of the scores that he knows by heart down to the tiniest inflection, inspired by the general scheme of the work, yet outwardly restrained, sparing of gestures, opposed to any conductor's showmanship, cultivated in every line of his body—that is how Felix Weingartner faces the orchestra of the Gewandhaus." And that is how he faced the London Philharmonic Orchestra, which responded with some of the finest playing of the season. In turn the audience responded by being all ears instead of all eyes. At the close it seemed to be all hands.



"Proud Colt"

Bronze by Renée Sintenis, on View at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Modern German Sculpture

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., there is on exhibition a splendid display of modern German sculpture.

The spectator has perhaps just glanced at the daily newspaper with its pictures of German motorized columns, forests of helmets, diagonal salutes; precision, co-ordination, standardization prevail. There, modern Germany is recorded impassively by the camera. Here, in the galleries of the museum, is another modern Germany.

The journalistic photography will reach millions, who will conclude from the graphic record that this is Germany. The sculptors will be sought by hundreds, who cannot but pause and reflect that much that is German is being concealed, that the sensitive hands which modeled these forms cannot subscribe to mechanization. Here in Cambridge we have proof of an independent spirit, love of peacefulness, meditation, freedom.

Ironical, is it not, that modern German art has been least susceptible to the machine age, least drawn to the sleek surfaces and metallic textures, the cylinders and cubes? German artists have favored the emotional and romantic tendencies, as they have been given full play in modern trends. In pictures, bright colors and bold drawing have helped produce the appropriate effect; in sculpture restlessness and vitality have been expressed through sensitive modeling and fluid design.

It is interesting to note that the prevailing medium is bronze, that the sculptors choose to model rather than carve, and prefer to work upon a surface such as clay, which is responsive to the touch and can be made active and variable through pressure and manipulation. The German sculptors have not turned to the primitive, the barbaric and distorted. Most of the figures come within the range of classical proportion, with certain exceptions. Wilhelm Lehmbruck has resorted to attenuation, a slendering and lengthening of the form, with a beautiful ethereality resulting. The Gothic and T'ang stone carvers achieved the same result with a similar method. Lehmbruck and his fellow German sculptors have sought design in sculpture as it is defined by line. One is aware of the contours of these statues, the undulating outlines, the play of lines of limbs folded or outflung.

Georg Kolbe is well represented by crouching and reclining and dancing figures. Gerhard Marcks is another one who inclines towards the slender and linear. Renée Sintenis's small figures and animals are charged with movement. It is a dramatic, expressionistic sculpture, which strives for freedom from bulk and heaviness and restraint.

Remarkable for earthly contact, for ability to derive from the factual a mood or moral well worth perpetuating in bronze or wood, is Ernst Barlach. There is nothing aloof in his rotund pieces, no withdrawal from reality in these quaint and genre folk who reveal with disarming simplicity everyday realities. Barlach is one among the Germans to aim for the large and permanent design in terms of bulk and simplified form. These are the people upon whom the standardizing mold has been clamped. But Barlach discloses their ingenuousness and their humanity. Such fury, on the other hand, as he expresses in "Revenge" and "Fugitive" is unsurpassed and almost unprecedented. These dynamic figures leap from the pedestal. Barlach is phenomenal for his ability to maintain the plastic qualifications while figures are in violent action.

At the Germanic Museum there are shown also sculptures by Rudolph Belling, Hermann Haller, Ewald Mataré, Waldemar Raemisch, Emy Roeder and Richard Scheibe.

Another Parnell Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Strictly speaking, "Moses' Rock" is not a play about Parnell. It is rather a study of the reaction of the Irish nation, reduced to the terms of a small town and of one family, to the downfall of Parnell and the political party split.

In presenting it, Frank O'Connor, in collaboration with Hugh Hunt, makes another contribution to the series of plays which, commencing with "The Invincibles," produced last fall, cover various periods of modern Irish history and reflect the changes which have taken place in the national outlook.

Staged at the Abbey, "Moses' Rock" is hardly a play in the accepted sense of the description. It is, none the less, interesting as a picture in dramatic form. What there is of plot concerns a girl for whose hand there are three suitors, two young Irishmen, inseparable friends, who, on discovering the situation, agree to postpone making any advances for the present. The third suitor is an English army officer who, because of his nationality and calling, does his wooing in secret lest he and the girl incur her father's wrath.

When the play begins, nearly everybody is a staunch Parnellite, albeit the O'Shea divorce case has taken place. The one exception is an aunt of the girl, who, true to Fenian teaching and an uncompromising upholder of the moral code, makes no secret of her hatred of Parnell and of the English. But when the nation is rent asunder, her sympathies veer towards the man who had done so much for Ireland and has now become the mob's victim. Later, we find her helping her niece to elope with her English lover. In this delightfully human role, Ann Clery has done the best work of her career and that is saying a great deal. She got out of the character everything that it contained—bitterness, womanly feeling and a vein of humor which persisted in asserting itself.

The play is at once a criticism, a symbol and a warning. It criticizes the weakness of a people swayed from its unity of outlook by external influences. It is a symbol of the chaos which follows disunity and leaves a trail of broken lives and associations. It is a warning that internal disruption opens the door to the outsider.

While there are moments of seriousness and even of pathos, "Moses' Rock" is, on the whole, a comedy that tells a tragic story in a humorous way. There are many witty lines and some brilliant little touches which serve to keep things on a very human level. A little pruning would help the opening act and two or three minor characters might be dispensed with to advantage.

The performance moved with magnificent smoothness and Hugh Hunt is to be congratulated on his work as producer.

J. J. Hayes

The Minneapolis Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

As we draw near the end of the music season the stature of Dimitri Mitropoulos as an interpreter becomes more impressive. He follows no set rules for program building, yet no matter what the subject matter of these programs, the performances have been superlative examples of interpretation.

One regular symphony program was composed of a Haydn Symphonic Concertante for cello, violin, oboe and bassoon; the Bach Concerto for two violins; the Strauss Concerto for French horn, and Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony, and it developed into one of the most artistic programs heard during the season. The various members of the orchestra who played the solo instruments were excellent in every particular.

Ultimately Mahler may become a favorite composer with our audiences. Mitropoulos's high regard for the symphonic works of Mahler is not shared by many of our conductor's most ardent admirers, but all admit he draws from the music every drop of its essence. His latest adventure in this direction was a performance of the Fourth Symphony (with soprano solo) and it was greeted with something like an ovation that was well deserved. On the same program our solo cellist, Frank Miller, gave a beautiful rendering of the Schumann concerto in A minor.

The feature of another program was an orchestral arrangement of Beethoven's String Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131. This performance was distinguished by nobility, expressiveness and polished phrasing.

Among the novelties were two short selections played for the first time in America: Prelude to Act IV of "La Wally," by Catalini, and Pilati's Preludio, Aria è Tarantella. The former is rather somber and that is all that one can say of it. The latter has more life and far more variety, affording an orchestra greater opportunity by reason of its contrasting moods. The Tarantella especially found favor because of its invigorating style and brilliance.

Heifetz's performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto was excellent, and was ennobled by the magnificent accompaniment given the artist by the orchestra.

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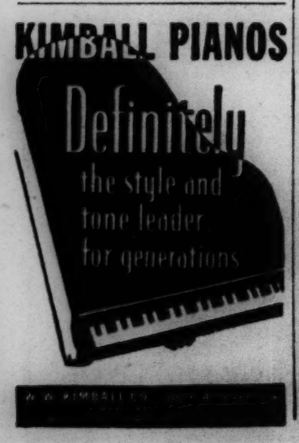

Metropolitan's Season Closed

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Although three post-season performances are listed for the middle of April—two "Parsifals" and one "Tristan und Isolde," the regular season of Metropolitan Opera came to an end on March 18 and 19—two full days of typical music drama. The matinée of the 18th brought, late as it was, the season's first "Parsifal," followed in the evening by the eighth "Otello." Saturday was devoted to "Carmen" in the afternoon and "Götterdämmerung" in the evening. The predominance of Wagner on these two days only represented the record of the entire season with Wagner far in the lead over Verdi, his closest competitor. Incidentally, the present slump in Puccini at the Metropolitan left third place to Richard Strauss and his three operas given in the course of one season in a theater that had never had more than one Strauss work at a time in its repertory before.

The performance of "Parsifal" was in all respects one of the most successful ever undertaken at the Metropolitan. The improved quality of the orchestra and Artur Bodanzky's inspiring leadership had much to do with this fortunate result, as had the unusually apt distribution of the minor parts, including the flower maidens, and the accurate and well-modulated singing of the chorus. Thus, a suitable frame was provided for the chief singing actors, if we overlook the defects of the scenery. And the chief singing actors were excelling.

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Lauritz Melchior sang Parsifal's music with noble fervor and exaltation. Friedrich Schorr has never presented a more deeply felt Amfortas. Emanuel List, through richness of tone and intelligent treatment of word and phrase, kept the long discourse of Gurnemanz steadily interesting. Adolf Vogel sang Klingsor's music better than I had ever heard it sung before. All of which brings us to Kirsten Flagstad.

In Act I she surprised me by the combination of musical quality and profound expressiveness in her delivery of Kundry's lines. The scene with Klingsor in Act II had a searching anguish. Vocal magnificence was expected of her in the garden scene and there was no disappointment. In the last act the quietude of the repentant Kundry was beautifully delineated.

One of the surprises of the season was the success with the public of Verdi's revived "Otello." Previously it had never enjoyed more than a succès d'estime, but now this masterpiece of Verdi's mature years has come into its own here. On this concluding occasion Giovanni Martinelli was again a forceful Moor, but there was a new Iago in Carlo Tagliabue, who, given the exceptional opportunity, surpassed any of his previous Metropolitan achievements, even his Rigoletto.

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The valedictory "Götterdämmerung" brought forward for the first time this season the vivid and imposingly sung Brünnhilde of Marjorie Lawrence, as well as such familiar figures as the vocally excellent Siegfried of Lauritz Melchior and the distinctly unexcellent Hagen of Ludwig Hofmann.

Carnegie Hall has had its customary quota of events. On the afternoon of March 19 Jan Kiepura, the Polish tenor of the hour, sang, spoke, and in general entertained a goodly audience made up in large part of his compatriots. There is no denying the substance and power of Mr. Kiepura's voice, but to one listener at least he gave more pleasure in his unfamiliar Polish numbers than in a lavish array of arias from familiar operas, Italian, French, and German.

Novelties figured on the programs of the National Orchestral Association, Leon Barzin conducting, on the evening of March 21 and of the visiting Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, on the following evening. The National regaled its hearers with the first performance in New York of a "Fugato on a well-known theme" by Robert McBride, which disclosed the merits of ingenuity and brevity, and a piano concerto, a first performance anywhere, by Anton Bilotti, with the composer ably officiating as soloist.

The concerto, tinged with a sort of Slavic melancholy, is well written, though somewhat discursive. Two extended songs with orchestra on this program—"Das Thal" by Richard Strauss and "Prometheus" by Hugo Wolf—were said to be new to America. The former, composed early in the century, between "Feuersnoth" and "Taillefer," made the more favorable impression, but both were tellingly set forth by Mack Harrell.

The novelty made known by the Philadelphians was a triple concerto for flute, harp, and cello by the Dutch-American composer Bernard Wagenaar, composed for the Barrère-Salzédo-Britt ensemble. If the piece was meant as a joke, its humor was drawn out to perilous lengths, but in any event it exhibited the virtuosity of the distinguished artists for whom it was written. Vastly more interesting was Mr. Ormandy's revival of Chausson's splendid Symphony, though the conductor might have been less volcanic about the business. "Pohjola's Daughter" by the omnipresent Sibelius opened the concert.

The evening of March 23 brought the Schola Cantorum's annual performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. John," conducted by Hugh Ross, a performance of dignity and high intent, especially admirable as regards the contributions of the chorus and the instrumentalists and the delivery by William Hain of the exorbitantly difficult music of the chief tenor.

The next evening the Philharmonic-Symphony followed trails long since blazed with the "Corsair" Overture of Berlioz, Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and the First Symphony of Sibelius. In the concerto Joseph Ezigeti revealed once more the aristocratic beauty of his accomplished art. John Barbirolli conducted.

Economy in Playwriting

By Harold Hobson

London

Economy is the artist's virtue. To convey, as Walter Pater did, a sense of the vanished civilization of Greece in the sound of lyres and flutes; like Froude to bring back the Middle Ages in the chiming of church bells, or with Allingham to capture the memory of everyone's youth in a mere matter of four ducks on a pond—these feats are the more striking because of the contrast between the immensity of the thing accomplished and the slenderness of the means employed. One is strongly reminded of this on seeing the stage adaptation of Mr. Sinclair Lewis's novel, "Dodsworth," in which Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Philip Merivale are now appearing at the Palace Theater. In a lesser degree, the latest Gainsborough film, "Bank Holiday," also brings it to mind.

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In Mr. J. B. Priestley's moving "I Have Been Here Before," Mr. Wilfrid Lawson at the Royalty Theater is giving a performance that is definitively the roof and crown of all the slowly maturing and impressive work he has done in the drama of the last few years. The play contains a scene that it is instructive to compare with the setting and construction of "Dodsworth." It is the final episode in the piece, and occurs immediately after Walter Ormund, a wealthy business man whose whole life is oppressed by a sense of tragedy, has, at immense cost to himself, allowed, and even encouraged, his wife to leave him, since she would obviously be happier that way. The parting takes place in an inn parlor. Mr. Lawson shuts the door behind him, facing a bleak world alone. The innkeeper comes in, and asks if there is anything he can do. They sit down and talk. The innkeeper, trying to make conversation in a difficult situation, says that some neighboring shepherds are "in a bit of bother." Some people, he adds, think that shepherds have nothing to worry about. "But they have their troubles—them shepherds." That is the end of the play.

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It is impossible to overpraise the simplicity and effectiveness of this scene. It is a model that every dramatist should study. The abundant kindness of heart that makes people want to help those in distress, the heroism of Walter Ormund, the fact that he had courage to stand up to the blankness of his future—all these things, as well as the true proportion between his difficulties and the trials of others, are conveyed in less than two minutes' dialogue. It shows that to a writer of first-rate ability it is the easiest thing in the world to put a quart into a pint pot.

"Dodsworth" performs the even easier feat of using a quart pot to hold a pint. It opens with Mr. Merivale standing with his back to the audience, while a queue of 13 people move by, shake him by the hand, and wish him a happy trip to Europe. That is absolutely all that happens in the first scene of the play. Fourteen players are required to tell the audience that Mr. Merivale is an employer who is liked by his work folk, and is going on a holiday. This is playwriting after the technique of Jubilee Juggins, who paid thousands of pounds for a hat.

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Thereafter "Dodsworth" improves. It makes a flashing tour of Europe, passing through a succession of magnificent apartments and realistic waiting-rooms. A cast that in numbers resembles the crowd that gathers at Wembley for the cup final surges over the great Palace stage, and through it all Miss Cooper, as Fran Dodsworth, glitters and shines, quarrels and flirts, growing more and more worthless as the piece proceeds, until her much-tried husband deserts her on the eve of their return to America. It is all dazzling in its splendor, entertaining in its way, and Miss Cooper has moments of considerable dramatic effectiveness, though she never for one moment suggests that she is a provincial American woman. But the dominating impression is one of waste.

"Bank Holiday" is unwisely generous of words rather than of production expenses. That long, hesitating conversation at the beginning, in which the young husband delivers an oration on the importance of love, adds less than nothing to his gift of flowers to his wife. Later on, at many points in the film, one feels that judicious cutting would have led to great improvements. Yet the picture is a good one, among the best, in an unpretentious way, to come out of a British studio. It deals with a real English institution, that affects everyone in the audience, and deals with it effectively, with humor and truth. The enormous masses of people at the railway stations, the crowds on the moving staircases, the difficulty of getting rooms at the seaside during a popular holiday, the confusion and heat of the beach, the short tempers, the excitement, and the delight of a few days off from the office in the height of a broiling summer are captured in a way deserving praise.

The touches of humor are authentic—the bricklayer who hears the clock strike 12 noon on Saturday as he is halfway up his ladder, and immediately descends, and the young man (Mr. Hugh Williams) who tries to look in a grand hotel lounge as though he is used to such places are equally acceptable. The story, partly because it is necessarily limited in time by the three days of the August holiday, is not absolutely convincing. It takes longer than that for pleasant people to forget each other, and seek comfort elsewhere. But apart from the fact that the action is thus accelerated, the anecdote of young men and women who change their marriage plans over a week end is agreeably told, and at moments is rather moving. Miss Margaret Lockwood and Mr. John Lodge are good in the chief parts; but the acting honors go to Mr. Williams as a young clerk who has been saving up for weeks for this holiday, and Mr. Lawson in the minute role of a police sergeant.

"Heartbreak House," by George Bernard Shaw, will be the Mercury Theater's next production, opening on April 29 at the Mercury Theater, New York.

Four Contrasted Plays

By Arthur Pollock

New York

When four new plays come to town in as many successive days, it is not often that they give so complete a picture of the New York theater as do the four most recent arrivals. Save for the fact that none of them exhibits the finest qualities of American dramatic literature, the four, were they seen as a group by a newcomer to this country, would provide an interesting cross section.

The first of them was Clare Kummer's pattering comedy called "Spring Thaw," a kind of drizzle of feeble jocosities recited by what seemed a discouraged cast in voices that scarcely rose above a murmur Arthur Hopkins, staging the play, let it remain a thin stew, was content to let the actors play it like defeatists. "Spring Thaw" came and went in a few days. It was followed by its opposite.

At the Ritz Theater arrived one of those bouncing satirical comedies that use the strange birds who are Hollywood's great as their amiable victims. "Schoolhouse on the Lot" is confident and loud where "Spring Thaw" was only subdued affectation. It seems a thing of great clarity and vigor by comparison.

And then to the Hudson Theater came "Whiteoaks," firm and definite, too, vigorous with a more ancient type of vigor, with Ethel Barrymore making herself up to look more ugly than necessary in her efforts to approximate the age of 101, and playing a valiant old aristocrat such as the theater has seen many times before. Both of these plays, though obvious, provided pleasant contrast and made the muffled didos of "Spring Thaw" seem merely fumblings by comparison.

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Last of the four is "All the Living," strikingly unlike any of the others, a taut realistic picture of life in a hospital for the insane, a play produced with care for the minutest detail, staged with the finest modern skill, superb representative of today's love of naturalism. A play with a criticism to expound, a comment on civilization's thoughtless treatment of those whose minds are unbalanced. Not a masterpiece by any means, judged as dramatic literature, but woven together dexterously nevertheless, earnest in its preachment and at least clever in its blending of romance and realism. Where "Spring Thaw" burbled nonsense and "Schoolhouse on the Lot" and "Whiteoaks" contrived a dance of stencils, "All the Living" in its clinical realism almost makes one shudder.

"All the Living" is Hardie Albright's adaptation of Victor R. Small's book, "I Knew 3,000 Lunatics." Its characters are a few asylum doctors and nurses surrounded by patients. One young doctor, eager visionary, strives to do all he can for the inmates. The superintendent of the institution, having no such aim, opposes him. It is the superintendent's assumption that homes for the insane are not yet hospitals, simply places of detention. The young doctor fights for his beliefs, aided by another young doctor who joins the staff. In the end the visionary, whose dreams bring him close to the borderline his patients have crossed, wins his struggle. It happens that the two young doctors love the same nurse, which fact supplements the crises of the drama with a romantic crisis.

The thing is astonishingly well played at the Fulton by a large cast, in which Sanford Meisner, Leif Erickson, Charles Dingle and Elizabeth Young have the chief roles. No one can, of course, expect it to be a happy play in spite of the fact that the ending brings a shadow of hope.

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Here, save for the old triangle, are no stock figures. The lively "Schoolhouse on the Lot" has them—a loud and unprincipled but entertaining rascal who heads an unsteady movie company in Hollywood, his ingenious press agent, his slavish assistants, a couple of temperamental directors. All these are old in Hollywood satire. But there are fresher notions, too. For instance, most of the trouble that gives the comedy momentum is caused by a child star, adored by her fans all over the country, but in the studio the opposite of adorable. And there are scenes in the studio schoolhouse she and the other screen children attend, animated and amusing scenes freshening the play, giving it something other satires of Hollywood have not had. The child star, stupid in school, unamiable, vain, has her teacher discharged for giving her low marks, and the fun is on. There is also a young banker come from the East to investigate the company. As must be expected, he falls in love with the pretty teacher and makes her cause his own.

A loud and jolly comedy, written with spirit by Joseph A. Fields and Jerome Chodorov, an inventive pair with any number of jokes to put into their dialogue, the play would be the more welcome if it brought back fewer of the familiar figures brightly exploited heretofore; but if you consider it a show and expect of it no subtlety it is good entertainment.

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Miss Barrymore's role in "Whiteoaks" is a stencil, too. Years have not crushed the spirit of the old lady she plays, nor the wit, nor the independence. She has lived fully in the past and insists on being a power in the present. All her relatives look up to her, are afraid of her sharp tongue, shocked occasionally by her language—and spend their lives speculating as to which of them will be her heir. Nothing in the least new appears in that group of characters or in that situation.

But among her grandchildren is a young man who, brought up among brothers who love the conventional things of the Canadian well-to-do with British tradition—horses, hunts, dogs—has a strange longing to be a musician. His brothers cannot understand him, find difficulty in enduring him. It is to this sensitive boy that the old lady leaves her fortune. Why, nobody knows. "Whiteoaks" would be a more admirable play, a less hackneyed thing, if Mazo de la Roche, the author, made it a disclosure of the reasons why, and went more deeply into a consideration of the relations of this boy with the rest of his family.

Ethel Barrymore finds the interpreting of this furrowed aristocrat easy. Here is a fine theatrical performance, equipped with virility, color and crisp clarity.

Dr. Hofmann in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

In resuming its subscription series on March 3 and 4, after six weeks devoted to special concerts, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra presented Josef Hofmann as soloist. This city is one of a relatively few which the eminent pianist included in his jubilee tour.

In honor of the occasion, Dr. Hofmann volunteered to play two concertos, Chopin's E minor, which had not been given at these concerts for more than 20 years, and Anton Rubinstein's G major, his third, which had never been played here.

This latter concerto possesses more of the elements of a musical curiosity than of an artistic creation. As music it has its moments, of course. Rubinstein put so much in the piano part that he left little for the orchestra to do except play an occasional tutti. It is generally understood, however, that Dr. Hofmann has been using this concerto largely out of sentiment for his teacher.

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Needless to say, the performances of this concerto and the Chopin left nothing to be desired, for Dr. Hofmann happened to be playing at top form.

The "jubilee" aspect of the concert developed one amusing contretemps. A delegation of people from Dayton, Ohio, which called itself the "Joseph Hofmann Jubilee Club," journeyed to Cincinnati. The group was made up of those who heard the pianist in Dayton on his first tour 50 years ago. Dr. Hofmann did not remember having played there then. In fact, he firmly believed that his initial tour did not take him to the Middle West. The Daytonians insisted that it had. Be that as it may, Dr. Hofmann, gracious but skeptical, received the members of the club, some 20 strong, after the Friday afternoon concert.

Eugene Goossens, conductor of the orchestra, recognized the importance of the event by opening the concert with the "Jubilee Overture" from Chadwick's Symphonic Sketches.

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A work which did not attain the same popular favor as the showier concertos turned out to be the freshest and most interesting of the program. This was the Sinfonietta of Prokofieff, in five very brief movements. The composition bears certain superficial resemblances to the elegance and wit of the composer's more familiar "Classical" Symphony. Underneath, however, lie traces of his "barbaric" period. The orchestra gave a splendid performance of this exquisitely wrought music. The program also included the Polonaise from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin."

The eleventh pair of concerts, the following week, brought another work of importance to the attention of the Cincinnati public. This was Ernest Bloch's "Schélomo," a Hebrew Rhapsody for violoncello and orchestra, hitherto absent from the programs of these concerts.

"Schélomo" has long been one of the specialties of Felix Salmond, the soloist of the occasion. His virtuosity coupled with extraordinary support from Mr. Goossens and the orchestra assured a spectacular performance. Similar co-operation between soloist and orchestra in Boccherini's B flat Concerto likewise brought successful results. The concert also offered a sound, restrained "Unfinished" Symphony and a spontaneous, well-executed "Till Eulenspiegel."

In publishing a financial statement for the first time in its history, the Board of Trustees of the orchestra revealed some significant figures. Mounting revenues, more seat sales and general public enthusiasm persuaded the trustees to this action. The estimated deficit for this season is $33,000, as compared to $51,592.04 last year and $59,064.82 in 1935-1936.

Nature and Two Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

If one asks William Wendt, A. N. A., why he painted a certain color or form in one of his Southern California landscapes, he replies: "That's how it looked." One would have to search far to find a painter more completely subservient to what his eyes report.

Miss Margaret Kidder, should one similarly question a line, form or expression in one of her exquisite drawings, would, if she replied at all, say: "I felt it like that."

These opposite views of nature are sharply set off by Wendt's exhibition at the Stendahl Galleries (his first in eight years), and Miss Kidder's display at the Chouinard Art Institute. Here two of California's most valid artists approach art from opposite poles.

Wendt, who began painting California 30 years ago, has never wavered a moment. Now, as then, his view is optically objective. Yet his sober, massive, unpeopled landscapes have a psalm-like quality. They praise with reverence and their pervading integrity arises from the honesty with which he paints what he sees.

Optical views, of course, are not in the best repute these days. They are supposed to inhibit the creative impulse. But studying the 40 gravely patterned pictures, most of them depicting California's green winters, one realizes that the eye is as good an avenue to painting as any other—if the man behind the eye is right.

On the surface one could conclude that no artist ever put less of his own life into his pictures. The methodically plied brush never wavers from its task of building forms and textures. But as the pictures speak back to the student he realizes that here is Wendt's life—this complete, self-sacrificial absorption in the colors, substance and design of nature in field and mountain as the eye reports it to a reverent mind.

Miss Kidder, too, can use her eyes to good effect, as the forms in her portraits of her daughter Cristina and in the garden plants, doves, dolls, and even a snake, which surround her, testify. But her approach to art is anything but optically objective. Her remarkable drawings, and to a less degree, her engravings and lithographs, are imaginative re-creations of her own experiences as woman, wife and mother.

Yet Miss Kidder's method, according to current art doctrine, should also inhibit creativeness. She has pored over fifteenth century engravings with the same sort of delight that William Blake must have felt; and her drawings and prints do not conceal her borrowings.

These two exhibitions, each so fine and so moving, suggest that the artist's view of nature is his own affair. What matters is the sensitiveness and character of his own nature, stirred by that view.

A. M.

For his final concert of the season, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, will present Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with the Indianapolis Symphonic Choir, April 2 and 3. Soloists will be Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Edna Merritt, alto; Edward Grobe, tenor, and Sydney de Vries, baritone.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Wellington College a Living Monument to Waterloo's Hero

As Many of the Boys Enter the Army Special Teaching Is Given Concerning History and Lore of India

The English Public School—10

By David Dunhill
(Wellington, 1931-1934)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

England's greatest soldier is commemorated by one of England's greatest public schools. The national memorial to the Duke of Wellington is not in brick or in stone but in generations of boys who, at Wellington College in Berkshire, have been and are being taught to follow in the footsteps of the hero of Waterloo.

It is natural that Wellington should always have been, in essence, a military school. It was founded with the express intention of training officers' sons; and though, in the course of years, the military tradition has been modified, Wellington still retains something of the spirit of the army and still fulfills its founders' purpose.

"A seminary of sound learning and religious education" was what the founders termed it. Religious education stills plays an important part and the learning is as sound, probably a good deal sounder, than it was at the foundation 80 years ago.

Beautiful Grounds

The school is housed in ornate red brick buildings in the style of Louis XV. There is nothing beautiful or inspiring about them, but Wellington has this advantage over some architecturally more fortunate colleagues: it has superb grounds, standing as it does in the middle of a large estate in which the boys are free to wander as they please.

Instead of houses there are dormitories—eleven of them—all contained in the main college buildings.

"Dormitory" at Wellington does not mean merely a sleeping-place; it plays the same part as a house at other schools, having its master or tutor, its prefects and its head boy, but it consists just of one large gallery. This is split up into very small cubicles, divided by slender wooden partitions which do not reach to the ceiling. There is a wide passage in the center—wide enough for ping-pong and all kinds of games; notice-boards and bathrooms are at the end.

Each boy has a cubicle to himself and uses it as a bed-sitting room. He provides most of the furniture. Some of the cubicles are charmingly decorated, with curtains and arm chairs; others are left bare and uncomfortable. The key to a Wellington boy's character is often to be found in the way in which he furnishes his "room."

Uniformity In Dress

He is allowed no such expression of taste in his clothes: Wellington has always insisted on uniformity of dress. Yet the most revolutionary changes which have recently taken place have been in clothes. Boys are no longer made to wear dark serge suits; instead they wear gray flannel trousers and blazers. A recent rule permits them in summer to wear shorts and open-necked shirts for all occasions except chapel.

Games, which used to mean simply football and cricket, have been enormously extended recently. Gardening, for instance, which a few years ago would have been looked upon as the last word in "softness," is now a recognized afternoon recreation. Cricket is no longer compulsory. In fact the boys are free to spend their afternoons more or less in their own way, provided that they exert themselves enough to counteract the effect of the sedentary working hours.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Wellington (1859). Tuesday, April 5, Roedean (1885).

Prepared For the Army

The old attitude towards work, too, is changing. About a third of the boys go into the army and have to be specially prepared. They learn map-reading, surveying, modern languages.

It was thought, a year or so ago, that as so many of these army candidates were destined to go to India, it would be to their advantage to know something of the history and traditions of that great and complex eastern empire. A special professor, well versed in Indian lore, was appointed to the staff.

The remaining two-thirds go either to the universities or into business. Until very recently no provision was made for the latter: business was not regarded as a calling fit for public school boys. That has changed. Bookkeeping, economics and such of commercial practice as can be taught at school are now part of the regular curriculum.

The life of a boy at Wellington is reasonably strenuous. At first he has to fag for his dormitory prefects and may have to do anything from washing up tea things to general valeting. He has a good deal of work to do on his own in the evenings and he has to attend chapel at least 10 times a week.

Voted to Retain Evening Chapel

The ordinary week-day services, which last a quarter of an hour, are nearly all compulsory. The boys were asked to vote, a short time ago, whether they would like to have evening services abolished; by a large majority they decided to retain them. The modern tendency is to reduce the number of compulsory services and substitute voluntary ones.

The meals are held in one large dining hall. Four hundred boys eat there at the same time. The noise is equaled only by the appetites. Lunch is the chief meal, being a social occasion to which the headmaster usually comes.

Tea-Time A Leisure Time

Boys may have tea in their "rooms," and a new rule allows them to make visits to friends in dormitories other than their own—a thing which was undreamt of even five years ago.

Tea time is the best time of the day, especially on half-holidays (Thursdays and Saturdays) when there is plenty of leisure.

Life at Wellington is never quiet. All the dormitories have gramophones, and a boy's cubicle, though it shuts him off from the eyes of his neighbors, does not keep out their noise.

There is a cinema which provides talkies, and Saturday night performances are crowded to the point of discomfort. But everybody enjoys them.

A school, like a factory, must be judged by its finished product. Much as old school ties are scoffed at, the Old Wellingtonian tie is a fairly safe warranty of common sense, good manners and sound education. That England still needs the qualities of the Iron Duke—adventure, courage, unswerving loyalty—is what Wellington says, and means, today.

Wellington is presented in three articles.

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Wellington College in Berkshire. Upper Row: Left—Entrance to the College. Inset—The School Coat of Arms. Right—The Quad, With the Boys en Route to the Dining Hall. Below—Interior of the Library

Wellington Before the War

The Boys Worked Hard But Played Hard as Well

By Maj. Eyre Sandford Carter, B. A. (Oxon).
(Wellington 1906-1911)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the early years of the century Wellington was popularly regarded as an "Army School." Certainly the sons of regular Army officers were admitted at slightly reduced fees, and many of them "followed in father's footsteps." We took a pride, too, in our cadet corps, or Officers Training Corps as it came to be called. Participation in this was, however, voluntary; no one was thought any the worse of if he refused to join the corps, and on an average about half the school never did so. Almost every other public school also had a cadet corps, and when the World War came in 1914 all contributed the best of their old boys to serve the country's need.

For all that, neither Wellington nor any other school was militarist in spirit. The corps was just one incident occupying two out of the 17 hours a week devoted to healthy games of all sorts. Of these, Rugby football—the basis of the American game—held pride of place; cricket, though supposed to be the national pastime, for some reason was less popular, and few Wellingtonians ever made their mark at it.

For Cross-Country Running

A particularly attractive feature of the school is its country setting. It stands amid acres of pinewoods, open heath, and meadowland—ideal for cross-country running. One of these woods was devoted to the few enthusiasts who for some reason known only to themselves wanted to become proficient performers on the bugle; the raucous discords which they produced while learning the art were somehow strangely mollified by the benign influence of "Cox's Wood."

At a time when, in most public schools, attendance at chapel twice a day and three times on Sunday was compulsory, Wellington, under the guidance of a liberal-minded headmaster, now Bishop of Norwich, allowed those who belonged to denominations other than the Church of England to be excused chapel on week days and to attend their own services on Sundays, even if their places of worship were at a distance.

Work Was Compulsory!

One thing was compulsory however—work! In 1906 the "calling bell" was rung at 6:30 a. m., summer and winter and woe betide the lazy one who was late for early school. A few years after, a welcome concession was made of an extra three-quarters of an hour in bed in midwinter. Three and a half hours' work every morning, two hours every afternoon, except Thursdays and Saturdays, and two and a quarter hours' "prep"—work to be shown up on the following day—made a full enough timetable for the Upper School. The Middle and Lower Schools, comprising boys under 15½ to 16 years of age, were let off an hour earlier in the evening on the theory that they needed more sleep.

This may sound strenuous, but it never produced any ill effects. "Work hard and play hard" is a good motto which most Wellingtonians seem to have adopted. The school did not turn out a great number of brilliant scholars or super-athletes, but the general standard of achievement was high in both spheres, and a due balance between them makes for that steadiness of character and sound moral worth which is one of the outstanding features of the English public school system.

Public Opinion Ruled

At Wellington the strongest force for good was public opinion among the boys themselves. The influence of the masters was felt but it was always in the background. Much depended on the wise selection of those boys who were naturally fitted to exercise authority. A dormitory with good prefects had a good "tone." The loyalty of the boys to their dormitories, under their own leaders, was keen; and it merged readily into the wider loyalties to which they progressed in later years.

An American at the School

Finds Wellington Similar to American 'Prep' School

By Gene Keith
Of Richmond, Ky., Formerly at The Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.
(Wellington, 1937 ——)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Perhaps one of the biggest surprises for me since I came to England has been the marked similarity of Wellington to American "prep" schools. Coming here with various mistaken ideas and misgivings about the difficult life of an English public school boy, I soon found that it was ridiculously easy to adapt myself to the various school customs and regulations.

The differences, such as they are, are quite understandable. The English are a practical people, and, while they make sure that their children have a liberal education, yet they hold fast to the theory that education is merely a preparation for earning a living. Astronomy, art, and the like are taught, but in general the view held is that school is nothing more than a necessary preliminary, and the sooner a boy gets out to enter business or the army, the better. A large minority, of course, go to a university, but nothing like the numbers which attend American universities.

Restrictions of dress and general behavior are, it is true, much more marked at Wellington than at American schools. This, to my mind, comes from the fact that the English do not consider it so important to encourage a boy's individuality.

Sees No Good In Fagging System

The only custom for which I can find no justification is the "fagging" system—by which a new boy is, for his first year and a half, at the beck and call of the prefects. But the system is no longer cruel or vicious, and it seems to be dying out.

The system of houses and house prefects certainly has much to be said for it. Competition in sports between the different houses enables everyone to get a chance at match play. And the prefect system, in addition to saving the masters much trouble, develops the leadership and initiative of the boys. It gives not only the prefects but all the others as well a feeling of maturity when they know that the house is being managed by themselves.

And the Boys Themselves

As for the boys themselves, most of them are true Englishmen, which means that they are very likable. They do indeed have the English philosophy of life—a cheerful unconcern in the face of all sorts of adverse conditions (such as the English weather!), and I have yet to see one of them to be so childish as to hold a "grudge." All whom I have encountered have been very friendly toward me, and have shown a genuine interest in America. Most of them do not believe the wild stories about America as a land of gangsters, and they discuss with me the similarities more often than the differences between England and America. This makes me believe that perhaps better understanding between the two countries is more easily attainable than many people seem to think.

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Serving as Scout Leaders

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We receive many fine letters from our Round-Table "guests" those who are beyond their twenties,—and feel that you would like to make friends with some of these good friends of the Round Table. So today we lead off with word from two of them.—Chairman.

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New York State

Dear Chairman:

It is with great joy and enthusiasm that I hasten to reply to your question about those serving as scout leaders in their communities.

Am not a school teacher now, although some years ago I was an assistant kindergarten teacher in a private school. Today I am endeavouring to bring up two young Americans—sons of my own.

Having been quite 'male' minded throughout my married life— because we have not any daughters—you can imagine with what timidity I ventured to accept (under pressure at first) a troop of girls from 12 to 14 years of age, to meet with once a week.

A moot question in the minds of us all, whether single or married, with or without children, is that of our young people. It is accepted without question that their guidance and development is our most important responsibility. A subject close to my heart is that of young people, no matter what the angle is. They must be educated, both mentally and spiritually. Likewise do they require recreation of the very best kind—recreation which will prove not only enjoyable but beneficial.

Many organizations are well under way these days for our young people. Countless parents will bear testimony of the untold good their children have received from these contacts.

There are many young men and women who would be splendid troop leaders and would be glad to work with young people and serve through this medium. Is there any greater joy or anything that pays bigger dividends than working with young people and making them happy?

Are we thinking of our young people enough? Do we realize that while we are the bulwarks of the nation, they are the future nation? Can we love enough to see this need and go out to it and meet it?

I am sincerely appreciative of our Youth Round Table and that this subject "Helping Those Younger Than We" has been brought up.

Best wishes to you and to all leaders. May their cup of joy continue to be full to the brim and running over. (Mrs.) H. B. K.

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Interested in Study Groups

Maine

Dear Chairman:

Your plea for a more active expression of interest in the Youth Round Table calls for response from every reader. We all enjoy hearing from other members and guests but find it hard to take time for our own contribution. As a guest I have followed the discussions with great interest. The comments I watch for most eagerly are the ones concerning Monitor Study Groups, so perhaps my own letter should be principally concerned with our work along that line here.

The Hiawae Club was organized some two and a half years ago. The name was the result of a competition and signifies "Harmony in All Work and Entertainment." From the beginning the advisers of the group have undertaken to make alive and interesting the part of the program which had to do with The Christian Science Monitor. Sometimes we have felt, however, that this was not being successfully done. Analysis of the situation indicated that those participating were not giving sufficient time and thought to the preparation of their papers. To improve the quality of these reports and make our meetings more interesting we enlisted the help of a young mother who really thought she had enough to do already, but has found time to arrange a meeting with the group who are appointed to carry out the Monitor program and has helped them a great deal already.

The club membership is divided into four groups so no individual will be called on too often. The first meeting under this new plan was very stimulating. One of the boys gave a talk on the Dictators of the world based on information from The Christian Science Monitor. This called forth lively discussion. A report of spring fashions and one on sporting events were also enjoyed.

I could write at great length about the activities of this particular Monitor Study Group but not wishing to crowd the column I'll simply offer to enlarge on any phase of it that others should happen to be especially interested in if they care to make inquiry.

In closing may I remind all you Round Tablers that Maine drivers still advertise their state by the one word "Vacationland." It's not too soon to be planning for that two weeks or month next summer and this is a fine place to spend it. (Miss) G. H.

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Building World Friendship

Washington

Dear Youth Round Table:

At last I am drawing up a chair to ask for a place at the Table. I have listened in on these discussions many times, and thought what a fine thing such a group of young people, organized (or, rather not-organized) for good, is for the whole world. Perhaps there are too many organizations in the world already, too many colored shirts, badges, pledges and salutes; and perhaps the most useful organization of our times will cut across organizations, across nations, races, and political ideologies, even as the Round Table is doing.

Young readers of the Monitor here have banded together (no drinking or smoking) into a social club for those who are out of high school and unmarried. The name of the group is the Encore Club, meaning "Come again!" We have dances, hikes, sports, a drama and a choral group, and a very stimulating Monitor Study group to which we should like to invite interested persons in this city. We should also like to exchange news bulletins or letters with similar clubs in other cities. Our exchange list already includes clubs in Seattle, San Francisco, Boise, Columbus, Buffalo, Richmond, and Toronto, Canada.

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Not long ago the Round Table had a session on "Building World Friendship," and I should like to tell of some of my happy experiences in that respect. Two years ago I was enabled to spend a summer traveling in Europe in congenial company. Two things especially stand out: how we loved every country we visited, and how they appeared (at least) to love us. We sailed from Montreal on a British boat, and enjoyed the unique, old-world flavor of that city and the punctilious courtesy and smiling cheer of our English cousins. In mid-ocean we heard music from Paris and the chimes of Big Ben from a radio belonging to an Irish and a Scotch engineer who gave us tea. I met a Mail Bag friend of my sister's in London (she has since visited me in this country!) and was taken to visit a wonderful girls' school advertised in the Monitor. We spent an evening in a Dutch home, went to church with Belgian friends, played with the rabbits in the little "ferme" back of a home in Blois, talked with a young French Fascist (who came over to be sure that we saw Carcassonne from the train windows!), were shown original Van Gogh letters by the keeper of our little hotel in Arles; and from beginning to end, from our beaming maid in Salzburg to our gracious, sophisticated hostess in Chartres, we had not one unpleasant experience, formed not one unfavorable opinion of the citizens of the countries we visited. (We could have registered some criticisms against American travelers—especially those who put their heads together and talk about hotel accommodations all the way down the lovely Lake of Geneva, or announce that they have "just the same thing back home in Philadelphia!")

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I must betray my provincialism in admitting that the trip was a revelation to me because it so far surpassed expectations. I had not begun to realize all the various beauty and personality and kindliness of the world's citizens. (Miss) J. C.

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Let us join Miss J. C. in building into our consciousness a greater realization of the kindliness of the world's citizens. Thank you, Miss J. C., for bringing this out. And if any of us are even remotely inclined to be like the travelers she mentioned who did not appreciate the lovely Lake of Geneva because of wishing hotel accommodations "different" or who could not enjoy other lands because they must measure and compare in an attitude of false superiority, let us practice right at home the qualities of appreciation and adjustability, so as to be ready for the next trip—and incidentally better "travelers" to live with.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Unofficial Ambassadors in Our Midst

Foreign Students in the United States Represent 94 Homelands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From east and west, from north and south, by train and ship and plane they come—these unofficial ambassadors to the United States, the foreign students who find their way into colleges and universities throughout the country. There are over 10,000 of them enrolled for the current academic year and they represent 94 homelands, according to a survey by the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. These students hold perhaps the most important ambassadorial posts—at least in the long run. For their mingling with Americans and with each other in the daily work and play of student life fosters that mutual understanding and friendship among peoples that is the brightest promise of peace and unity among nations.

"You cannot really know or understand a country merely by reading books or seeing pictures: there is nothing like seeing for yourself," is the conclusion of Pierre Danchin of France, who is a student at Knox College in Illinois. "If you have learnt much about a foreign country, and believe you know it well, go and see it with your own eyes," he advises. "Then you will feel less proud of what you considered as your 'knowledge'. And to be a little humbled is always a good thing."

A Small Word But a Big Difference

Humorously he tells how he had carefully studied geography and read many books about America until he felt he knew much about the United States. Yet one small word had given him a completely false idea of almost all American towns: the word "block." "I thought they were composed of regular, square 'blocks' of houses built close together and I was surprised on seeing that in most 'blocks' there were many more trees than houses. These houses also surprised me," he tells us. "Wooden houses! I had never seen so many in my life, and took for granted that only poor people could live between wooden walls."

Valuable are the lessons in tolerance that a sojourn in a foreign university teaches the student. "I have a less critical attitude toward others than I had before," is the comment of an Iranian (Persian) student. "I try not to pass judgment upon them, even though I cannot understand their actions, but I try to find out their motive for doing the things they do." And his experience is typical. After 18 months in Kansas State College he writes this: "I advise the Iranian student that even though things will seem very different than they are at home, and people may seem less polite to him, he will soon learn that they are as sincere, and willing to be of service whenever they can, as the people at home, and that here the real value is the real value." This is the kind of understanding of which the world needs more, and which does not so often come from merely casual acquaintanceship.

A Former Student Evaluates

Among the statesmen and scholars who recall their student days in America is Dr. Hu Shih, eminent Chinese philosopher, teacher and author. "A cheerful and optimistic outlook on life," he says, "is the most significant contribution made to my life by my student days in America. This was exemplified," he explains, "not only in the merry carefree life of the college students, but also in the generally accepted philosophy of life of the common man who seems to find no difficulty in nature or in life too great for the power of man."

Dr. Hu values as a second contribution, "the democratic and law-abiding spirit in public life, which is best seen in the conducting of student meetings in the schools and colleges and in the local and national elections." And third, "the simplicity, the kindness and the consideratenesss in the family relationships which I observed in numerous American homes."

Japan, China, and Canada lead the 94 countries in the number of students sent to the American campus: Japan with a total of 2,531, China with 2,003, and Canada with 1,615. South and Central America are well represented, Mexico leading with 222. Of the European students, Germans are in the majority with 333.

For the current semester at least, the University of California proves to be the most popular; it is host to 325 foreign students. The University of Michigan comes next with 309, while Massachusetts Institute of Technology rates third, having 230 students from over the borders. Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, New York University, and the University of Washington each have over 200 foreign students; and there are ten institutions, including Yale, Chicago, Minnesota, and Louisiana State universities, with over 100 each. The rest of the foreign students are scattered over 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, in hundreds of different educational institutions.

Tips to New Students

Students who have returned to their native lands offer the following "tips" by way of advice to their countrymen embarking for the United States for the first time.

Be sure to have a practical working knowledge of English.

Mingle with Americans.

Don't huddle with your fellow nationals to the exclusion of others.

Economize on anything except food, exercise and sleep.

Travel across the country; four men in a used car make a wonderful seminar.

Tell the Americans frankly what you think of them; listen to their comeback.

If you are a student in engineering, industry or finance, try to gain some practical experience before returning home.

Be prepared to answer all sorts of questions about the history, politics and religion of your people.

Resist the temptation to become Americanized in speech, manners, and philosophy of life.

Never forget your ambassadorial function; others will judge your country by you.

International House Opened in Columbus

An International House, located at 104 Fifteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, has been established for students of Ohio State University through the generosity of Mrs. George W. Knight. Following the custom of larger international houses, not more than half of the students will be American. Dean Frederick Stecker and Mrs. Stecker are resident directors of the new House.

—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

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The Home Forum

An Experience Of Arab Hospitality

IT WAS the supreme hour of sunset. Just then we came in sight of Palmyra, pausing for a few moments on the last slope of the hills as we gazed upon a scene of stupendous beauty. Gilded by the rays of the lowering sun, the huge columns of the ruined city towered against a sky of pale cerulean blue. Here and there were a cloud of mish-mish blossom, a palm, or the tips of a pomegranate tree, showing above a blank and lifeless wall. Towards the horizon, on either side, stretched the hard sunbaked reaches of the Syrian desert. The silence was so intense that the place might have been uninhabited.

We descended the hill and reached the first of the many huge columns, brave survivors of a splendor which once dared to challenge the supremacy of Rome. Here a small grinning urchin, scantily clad, became our guide. We enquired for the sheik of the village; and, from the running board of our car, upon which he had perched, the urchin waved us on. "Dughri! Dughri! Straight on!"

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WE BUMPED ALONG a sandy track between walls inscrutable as the East itself, mud erections beaten together by hand and dried by the sun. Here and there a humble mud dwelling was supported by a fluted column, ornately carved. At last the sheik's house was reached,—a small square box of a place built round a courtyard. The urchin ran in and informed the Headman that unexpected guests had arrived; and in a moment the sheik emerged, a tall, venerable, white-haired man, who welcomed us courteously. The almost uncanny silence which had greeted our entrance into Palmyra was suddenly broken; the courtyard became filled with clamor. An astonishing number of men and boys appeared, apparently from nowhere. Each seized a portion of our luggage, well-nigh tearing it to pieces in his zeal to help. We three visitors were conducted to the one guest chamber. Here, once we were alone, we stood eying the one small bed, draped in doubtful looking blankets and covered by a torn mosquito net. There were a few rugs on the floor and these, we decided, would be preferable to the bed. Each, accordingly, chose a corner of the floor upon which to unpack.

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A MOMENT LATER, the door was flung open, without ceremony, and an Arab entered with the inevitable coffee. This is made with cardamon seed and is bitter; but it was more palatable than the sickly-sweet pink sherbet which succeeded it. We were obliged to accept both, for refusal of hospitality is unthinkable amongst the Arabs. As we put down our glasses, Sheik Mohammed entered, followed by a line of youths ranging in years from thirty to two, all of whom were introduced as his sons. As is the custom, no mention was made of the ladies of the family. In a mixture of Arabic and French, we conversed. Mohammed seemed pleased to see us, and promised us a feast that night. To pass the time till then, we set out to explore.

Palmyra impressed us as a city of columns and indeed there were over fifteen hundred in one street. Many have fallen and lie half buried in sand, but others still remain, a proud testimony to the beauty which once drew merchants and travelers from every corner of the earth.

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THE SHORT EASTERN twilight had faded and stars twinkled in a deep blue sky, when we returned to the sheik's house at the appointed time. Hungry as we were, we were yet slightly apprehensive of what might be in store; for Arab hospitality is apt to be somewhat too generous for Western ideas. Our host, who considered himself a traveled, enlightened man, showed it by an unusual display of utensils provided for the meal. One fork between the three of us, two knives and one glass, the latter painted with forget-me-nots and the words: "When you drink, think of me."

We sat upon a floor in a close circle, and in the center was placed a huge copper in which our dinner had been roasted. Upon this we fell to, ignoring the fork and using our fingers in imitation of our host. Our manipulations were far less successful than his and there was a continual recourse to handkerchiefs. Mohammed, however, managed in a manner almost miraculous to eat without soiling his hands. Picking out a particularly succulent bit from the copper, he would lean forward and, before we knew what had happened, he had popped the morsel into our surprised mouths! Good manners demanded that we should swallow and smile.

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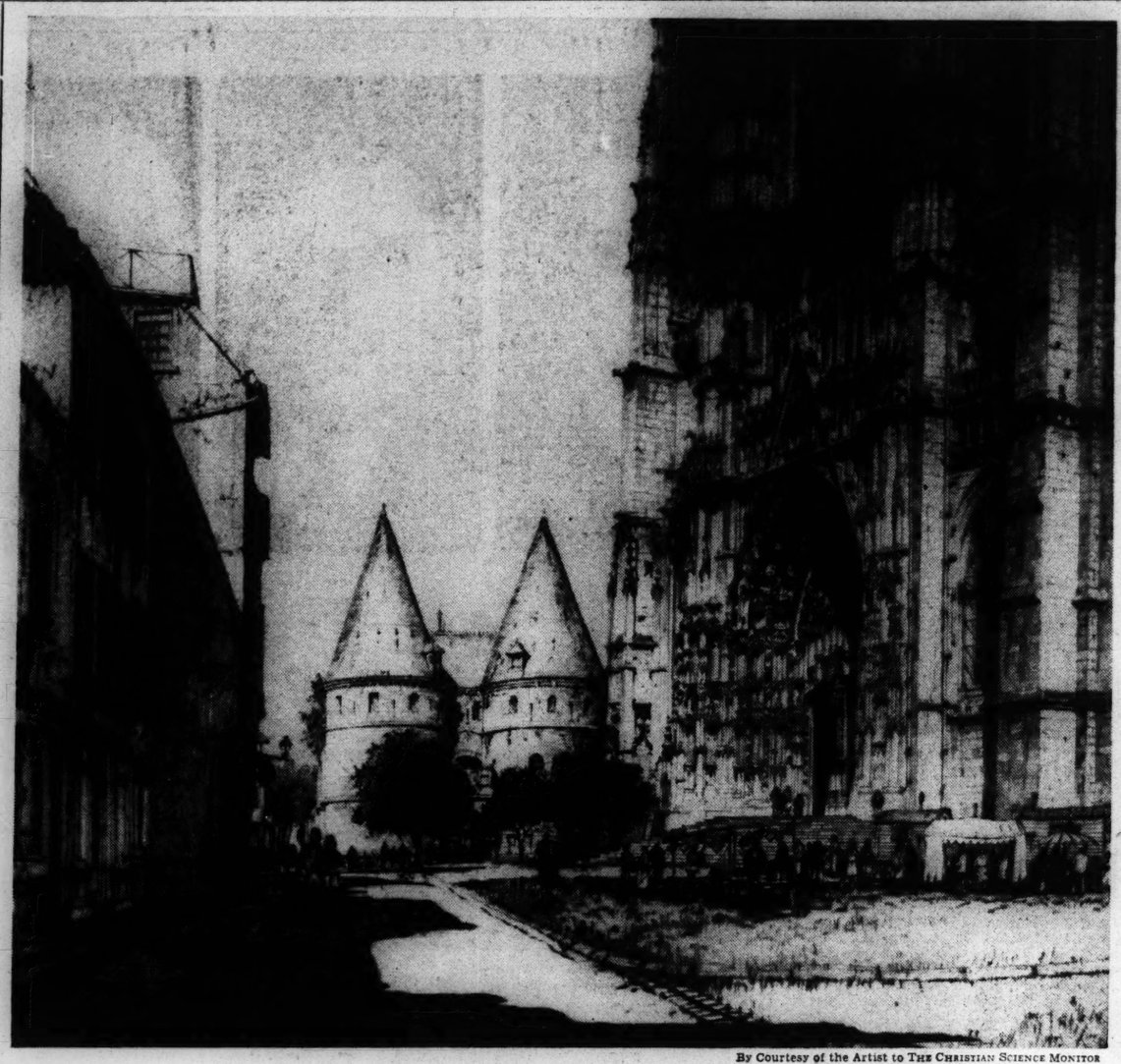
THE YOUNGER MEMBERS of the family, meanwhile, were squatted on the ground round the walls, staring at us as if we were a show. The room was the usual empty square, with bare white walls. Evidence, however, of the sheik's travels hung upon one of them; for, displayed against a priceless piece of gold and pink Bagdad silk, hung a black cotton umbrella, one of the huge, unsightly ones sometimes carried by golfers. Anything more incongruous than the contrast between the exquisite silk and the dilapidated umbrella could hardly be imagined.

After the meal, one of the sons made coffee in the native fashion over a hole in the ground. Later, when Sheik Mohammed had retired, we strolled out. The streets were dark chasms, cut sharply by bands of moonlight. Upon a heap of rocks we sat and gazed over the desert; the air was delicious and the stars incredibly large. For a long while we lingered, recalling the story of Queen Zenobia, under whose rule Palmyra had reached to dazzling heights of fame and prosperity. Our room in the sheik's house had little appeal for us and the night was far spent when, at last, we threw ourselves down upon the floor in the three corners of the room.

A. C.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PIERRE AT BEAUVAIS: *An Etching by Samuel Chamberlain*

IF THIS magnificent cathedral had been finished in accordance with the original plans, it would have been the largest Gothic cathedral in the world. Uncompleted as it is, with only the transept and choir, the apse and its chapels standing, it is one of the glories of France.

It was begun in the thirteenth century, and twice in that century, and again three centuries later after the tower was placed on the transept crossing, the roof came crashing down. Too ambitious a gesture had been attempted in its vast dimensions, with few pillars and insufficient buttresses. It was still under construction in the sixteenth century, when the transept was built at the expense of François I.

Mr. Chamberlain has rendered the great richness of Gothic detail in this portal of the transept with loving care and an incredibly exact but delicate touch. The carved, oaken doors—not visible in the etching—are masterpieces of Renaissance workmanship. But the greatest treasures of the cathedral, as of Chartres, are the superb stained-glass windows, installed during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

Dweller of Lebanon

WELL do I know the sun of summer dyes
With gold the winding road from Tripoli.
A man may own his house there, at his knee
Gather his children in; beneath those skies
His orchards and his bearded wheat may rise,
And oxen tread his furrow; but as he
Rests in the shadow of his olive tree
Will scent of cedars reach him where he lies?

Up from these heights there sprang the masts of Tyre;
Here grew the temple walls of Solomon;
Boughs that perfumed the centuries respire
The living air, and glory is not gone.
O deathless from the feller and the fire,
Will a man leave the snow of Lebanon?

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Beauty of Opening Leaves

NEW beauty bursts upon our landscape the moment Spring comes, beauty of bursting blossoms, beauty of mating birds, beauty of bubbling streams, beauty of greening grass; but one there is that most of us miss,—the beauty of opening leaves! It is a loveliness so exquisitely a part of all the complex loveliness of Spring, and so unobtrusive, that it escapes our definite notice; yet much of the charm of Spring lies in that loveliness.

First of all come the emerald leaflets of the golden willow, such points of brilliant green and so delicate, against the gold of the twigs and branches, as to seem pure color rather than material stuff. The myriad points of green upon the golden willow form the first colorful exclamation-points of Spring, a vernal emphasis upon naïve and innocent joy in new life. They gleam against the gray and brown sodden hills of early Spring like crystalline gems.

Then comes the softer green of the quaking aspen while yet the willow leaflets have not lost their brilliancy, toned to more modest sheen, more subdued color,—but still pure color,—and the more loving green, glossed with scarlet and crimson,—but still pure color, —of the awakening maples, of which the leaves must share the sunshine of April with the eager rosy winglets of seed; and the richer, more fleecy green,—but still pure color, —of the tiny threads of larch or tamarack, in which are set the glowing budlets of future cones; and the glossy, shimmering green,—but still pure color,—dazzling on the hillsides, of the vibrant birches, New England's daintiest trees; all these glorify April in New England and, if we wake to their beauty, enrich our lives beyond measure.

Later come the soft, gray, furry leaflets of the large-toothed aspen, no longer pure color, but tangible bits of soft, restful gray set in the widespread, colorful green of the earlier-verdured trees; soft and modestly closed, they droop in clusters from ends of the twigs, . . . rippling in the breeze they take the form of fleecy gray cloudlets against the sky of green foliage all about them.

Gather a spray or two of their nodding gray loveliness, set them in a bit of vase, brilliant or dull, and learn how ineffably lovely the tender leaflets are.

In May, the delicate pink and rose of oak leaflets share with the gray of opening aspens, the pleasant part of subduing the glossy brilliant satiny green of eager April to the more reserved, but charming, velvety green of modest May.—From "New England Fancies," by W. ELMER EKBLAW. (Worcester, Mass.: St. Onge.)

Cycling in Salamis

IT WAS a glorious spring morning in early March when, mounting the "Forward" which, I learned, was the inspiring name given to the make of my newly-acquired cycle, and with sketching materials, camera and lunch strapped on my carrier, I set out to explore the wonders of Salamis. As I passed by some of the orange groves for which Varosia is famous, I found the air heavily scented with the sweet-smelling blossom, which flowers towards the end of the fruiting season. The clusters of oranges made lovely splashes of colour against their rich green foliage. Skirting to the left of the old city walls, with the wind conveniently behind me, I was soon light-heartedly spinning along an excellent country road towards Salamis, about five and a half miles away. For some distance the road was bordered by a fine avenue of tall eucalyptus trees, the cool grey-green of the leaves providing a welcome shade from the dazzling sunlight, although the air on this March morning was so exhilarating that I never felt too hot.

The emerald-green fields on either side were streaked with scarlet and gold from the masses of wild flowers, principally poppies and large yellow marguerites, although here and there were clusters of little mauve and purple anemones, iris, wild orchids, and yellow and red ranunculi. Now and then I caught glimpses of the sea, a brilliant blue with foam-tipped waves breaking upon a strip of white sand curving round the coast line to my right, while on my left the vast and treeless plain of the Mesaoria stretched away to meet the jagged purple outline of the Kyrenian Mountains. . . .

The plain for the most part consists of large tracts of open country sprinkled here and there with little Turkish and Greek villages, very Eastern-looking with their flat roofs, sunbaked walls of mud and straw, Persian wells, and more often than not the slender minaret of a tiny mosque shadowed by palm trees. Much of this area is cultivated and produces good crops of grain. In summer, after the harvest, it becomes a dreary, waterless desert of burnt-up ground, relieved only by the glaring white of the limestone rocks, a contrast indeed to the lovely picture of springtime when, after the winter rains, the fields are green with young barley and wheat, or carpeted with wild flowers; and the freshly-tilled earth, richly red in some districts and warm umber in others, adds to the beauty of the scene.

It was thus I first saw the Mesaoria on this bright morning of golden sunshine and turquoise sky, when cycling out from Famagusta, and it is how I like best to remember it.—OLIVE MURRAY CHAPMAN, F. R. G. S., in "Across Cyprus" (London: John Lane).

"A sound mind"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY have found comfort and strength in the words of Paul in his second epistle to Timothy, "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." In the light of Christian Science this well-loved passage is seen to express the demonstrable truth that we need not be the slaves of fear but have the ability to reject fear, and to maintain dignity, poise, and strength through the understanding of God and man.

Man is coexistent with God. He is the complete expression of divine Mind. As we apply this truth we utilize our God-given ability to think constructively, act intelligently, and love rightly. And in proportion to our understanding we manifest the perfect soundness of that Mind to which the apostle referred when he said (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

By expressing this spiritual soundness in daily life, progress is accelerated in the experience of those who recognize man as the idea of Mind. Thus we progressively demonstrate harmony in human relationships, in the home, in business; and in this way support righteous government.

According to a dictionary, the word "sound" means safe, strong, trustworthy, free from defects, healthy, firm. Matter may be discordant; and it is subject to decay. Therefore matter is not the source of health or happiness. Spirit is the only substance, and man, reflecting Spirit, is sound, whole. As thought is held in conscious unity with the divine, Godlike qualities are expressed, and glimpses are caught of the kingdom of heaven here on earth. To this end it is well to turn thought Spiritward, to acknowledge the spiritually mental nature of creation, and to deny a place in our consciousness to both material pleasure and pain.

A sound business is generally regarded as one in which the assets are sufficient to meet any legitimate demand. Our real business is to reflect God, to bear witness to Truth. The spiritual supply of grace, love, good will, intelligence, strength, and integrity is sufficient to meet every demand; and God gives abundantly to all. Mankind can prove this in practical ways by the exercise of Godlike qualities, such as wisdom, alertness, courage, honesty, diligence, faith, and joy. Many seekers have proved that increased ability to serve one's fellows in legitimate business activities, results from the humble recognition of man's coexistence with Mind, and the confident claiming of one's inherent right to express sufficient intelligence for every situation.

No quality is more desirable than stability. The Bible states (James 1:8), "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways." Pure aims and singleness of purpose are essential in demonstrating perfection. We cannot progress by trying to move in opposite directions at the same time. Neither can we demonstrate good while looking to the material senses for happiness and joy. Harmony is found in spiritual understanding, in that state of consciousness which denies the evidence of material sense.

A rock is often thought of as a symbol of strength, stability, soundness. Christ Jesus built his church upon the Rock—upon the recognition of the true or spiritual concept of God and His idea. It was Simon who, in his answer to the Master's desire to be understood, having recognized the Messiah, declared, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, referring to this, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 137, 138): "Before this the impetuous disciple had been called only by his common names, Simon Bar-jona, or son of Jona; but now the Master gave him a spiritual name in these words: 'And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter; and upon this rock [the meaning of the Greek word *petros*, or *stone*] I will build my church; and the gates of hell [*hades*, the *underworld*, or the *grave*] shall not prevail against it.' In other words, Jesus purposed founding his society, not on the personal Peter as a mortal, but on the God-power which lay behind Peter's confession of the true Messiah."

Christian Science is pure Christianity. It interprets the Scriptures, giving practical proofs of the correctness of its interpretation. In "No and Yes" (pp. 13, 14) Mrs. Eddy says: "A theory may be sound in spots, and sparkle like a diamond, while other parts of it have no lustre. Christian Science is sound in every part. It is neither warped nor misconceived, when properly demonstrated."

People all over the world are gaining a clearer understanding of God through the study of Christian Science, and this understanding dispels fear and progressively leads the seeker to the consciousness of that great blessing—a "sound mind."

Morning Glory

IT WAS a heron who taught me how best to remember places I have loved. I found him the morning our ship reached Stockholm.

That was a thrilling morning, right from its earliest moment when I awoke with a curiously excited beating in my heart. It was announcing invitingly: "There's a good private view to be had from the deck." The air tasted damp and salty, as I kissed it good-morning. The very silence was alert, listening perhaps to the garrulous engines and to the belled orders from the bridge. Decks smelt of their recent scrubbing and everything was new. It was the moment to receive impressions.

We were in the midst of the Swedish archipelago, which had replaced overnight the open sea. I had heard Stockholm and the four-mile entrance to its harbour spoken of as the "Venice of the North"; but, with no experience of Italy, I felt sure that the southern glare could reveal nothing there comparable to the glorious variety of forms which the islands here assumed as the sun-shafts struck them through the shimmering dawn light. Most of them were quite small; not rocky and volcanic-looking, as I had imagined they would be, but friendly and rush-fringed. They would make perfect country cottages for the Stockholm birds, provided they were of the marsh rather than the tree-loving variety. There seemed to be few trees and, although it was only September, those few were leafless. Only one was occupied.

Perched on one leg, on its topmost branch, was a heron—surveying the world around him. I gauged his mood to be in perfect sympathy with mine; we felt one with all beauty and all beauty was ours. He was looking down with interest on the frogs and water-voles that were beginning to move about in the gold and green rushes. On each of the islands he observed a family of redshanks, sandpipers or curlew engaged in making their morning toilet. He supposed he would have to attend to his own soon; but he would fish a little first, and anyway there was time enough to think of such things; he was not hungry yet. It dawned on me why he had perched himself up there. He had been staying in the country cottage of one of his cousins and must return that day to his own home in Denmark. He wished to leave with a clear picture of all that had contributed to make his holiday happy, so he had gone *up* to get the best view.

I determined to follow his example, and set about climbing high to a perch from which I could look out over both sides of the ship. What fun to be the only passenger awake! The others would never see that rainbow in the mist above the water; they could not guess that the white wings spreading from the bow were those of Lohengrin's steed, come to tow us into harbour. Though the engines were now silent, we were outdistancing that fishing smack with a brown sail. Soon we should be right in among the beautiful buildings I could see ahead. That one, whose green roof was making a playground for the sun, must be the Town Hall. Each of its tiles I believed to be inscribed with a name, with the names of citizens whose gift of copper had made it possible to finish the roof despite a greedy war.

We had arrived. Here was another place to love and to remember; so I vowed my last impression of it should be made from a point of vantage, in the way the heron had taught me. And ever since, if a holiday has been an unqualified success, I have found myself, with the dawn of the last morning, propelled by an eager impulse to some high place from which its setting can be surveyed. Ireland, Corsica, the Salzkammergut and a host of other indelible memories—how grateful I am to my heron for that last bird's-eye view of them!

S. T.

The Egyptians Called It "The Light"

THE Pharaohs themselves are now but phantasms, . . . but the Pyramids are with us still; solid, bulky memorials which have become an enduring part of the rocky stone plateau upon which they were built. Ancient Egypt continues to hold the attention and to grip the interest of the modern world, chiefly because it has left us these stupendous testimonies to its existence. . . .

Pliny the Roman wrote down somewhere that the three Pyramids had filled the earth with their renown, and now, two thousand years after he scribed that statement, we may say unhesitatingly that time has taken nothing away from that renown. I wrote, not long ago, to a few friends who live a semi-secluded existence in the remote interior of the South Indian peninsula; men who had hardly ever crossed the long ridge of hills that neighbor them, who scarcely ever troubled the world and who were scarcely ever troubled by the world, and I told them about some researches I was making at the Great Pyramid. It was not necessary for me to explain where and what the latter was; I knew that they knew, and the reply, when it came, proved that my assumption about these simple Indian folk was correct. The renown of the Pyramids had travelled farther even than in Pliny's time.

These ancient, time-defying monuments excite the interest of the learned and attract the curiosity of the layman, partly because they emerge out of the abyss of the centuries and partly because their immense size stupefies even a generation which has become familiar with massive structures. When we first glimpse the Pyramids, we seem to arrive at a strange, ancient epoch whose age is fitly expressed in the strangeness of these unfamiliar outlines; we are struck with amazement when we consider how the hands of primitive men could have raised such monstrous artificial mountains on a desert plateau to rival the creations of Nature herself.

When the Grecian conquerors first penetrated Egypt and sighted these incredible buildings, lifting their pointed peaks to the desert sky, they stared silently and caught their breath: and when the Grecian sages of Alexander's time drew up their list of the seven wonders of the world, they placed the Pyramids at its head. To-day, these alone are left standing out of the seven. . . .

Although the impressive skyscraping towers of New York have now out-distanced the Pyramid, the fact remains that throughout the known history of the world and until lately the Pyramid remained its highest man-made structure, dwarfing all others, a wonder for the ancients and a riddle for the moderns. . . .

I came to know the Great Pyramid under every one of the marvellously changing lights of Egypt. At dawn the first rays would touch it a silver grey; the disappearing sun would leave it a pale violet; while under the mysterious light of a full moon every stone from base to apex would appear as if bathed in a bluish phosphorescence tinged with silver.

Yet the Great Pyramid which we see to-day is not the Pyramid that the ancients saw. Theirs was covered with a fine, white, smooth, polished limestone casing on each of its four sides that reflected the sun's rays with a fierce brilliance, and that physically justified its old Egyptian name of *The Light*.—From "A Search in Secret Egypt," by Paul Brunton. (New York: Dutton).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1938

Apology Seen As O'Hara Bid For Comeback

Attempt to Regain Old Place in Race Field Is Expected

Politics Involved

Ousted Track Chief Still Viewed as Power in State Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29—The public apology of Walter E. O'Hara, former race track head, to Gov. Robert E. Quinn has stirred speculation as to whether it preludes a "comeback" attempt by Mr. O'Hara in the political, and possibly even the racing, field.

Although Governor Quinn made no immediate comment on the former racing director's letter, retracting all charges against the Governor, politicians and sportsmen generally expressed the belief an effort would be made to bring Mr. O'Hara back as President and General Manager of the Narragansett Racing Association when the stockholders hold their regular meeting in May.

The predictions of this group were based on the interlacing of the track and the organizations of the two major political parties.

May Drop Case

An indication today that Mr. O'Hara's apology will be followed by easing of the measures taken against him by Democratic leaders was the statement of Attorney General John P. Hartigan that he was "seriously considering" nolle prossing the criminal libel charges against Mr. O'Hara.

"In view of the apology, it would be difficult for the State to obtain a conviction when the case is called in Kent County Superior Court," he said. "However, I have not definitely made up my mind."

Still Has Influence

Although Mr. O'Hara is not the popular figure he was when he started his campaign against the Governor last October, Democratic leaders say that he has sufficient influence with Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, of Pawtucket, to swing the Blackstone Valley. This vote usually means the difference between victory and defeat for the Democratic State national ticket.

Mr. O'Hara also would be useful to the State Democrats, if reinstated to his former position at the Narragansett track, observers declared. To illustrate, Judge James E. Dooley, who took over the track management after Mr. O'Hara resigned in face of stockholder opposition, is a Republican and campaign manager for former U. S. Senator Jesse H. Metcalf. Raymond J. McMahon, secretary of the track, was the right hand lieutenant of the late Isaac Gill when he was G. O. P. leader of the Blackstone Valley for more than a score of years.

Quinn Followers Aroused

The recent lobbying by Judge Dooley in the Senate against the proposed referendum on repeal of race betting at the next election did not go well with the Quinn followers and caused them to believe the Johnston man was attempting to use the race track workers to build up a political machine that not only would dethrone the Democrats but also seize power held by the so-called regulars of the Republican Party led by Pierce H. Brereton, Chairman of the G. O. P. State Central Committee.

A year ago Judge Dooley was a leader in a movement to have Mr. Brereton replaced by Benjamin A. McLyman, former Attorney General. Mr. McLyman withdrew from the race at the last minute.

Bird Leads Appeal For State Sales Tax

In Boston Today

Call Real Estate A Burden Now

A warning that the Federal Government is preparing to shift the entire Massachusetts relief problem upon local State finances which already shoulder a welfare burden of $40,000,000 was sounded today at the Statehouse in support of proposals for a 2 per cent sales tax on virtually all commodities.

Leading the second day's battle before the Joint Legislative Committees on Public Welfare and Taxation, Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association, referred to the "pending crisis in State finances" engendered by welfare and migrating industries, declaring a sales tax was the only expedient to save the State from bankruptcy.

"Buildings are being torn down," Mr. Bird declared, "pay rolls are dropping and more and more young people are going on relief roles. Where are we to find the means for maintaining this terrific burden of expense?"

More than 200 persons were present in the Gardner Auditorium to support Mr. Bird in his plea for a sales tax and to reaffirm his contentions that real estate is no longer an asset but a "heavy liability."

John A. Mahoney, President of the Worcester Taxpayers Association, inserted a timely warning that passage of the sales tax should carry with it the specification that new revenues be used exclusively "for the relief of real estate." Otherwise, he said, this tax might go the way of the gasoline tax, which is now being used for purposes other than road construction.

Race Radiocasts Hit by Legislator

Legislation prohibiting radiocasting of racing information, was favored today by Representative Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose, before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Representative Milano charged that certain radio stations devote most of their afternoon broadcasts to racing results and betting information, and that they devote more radio time each day to racing news than to all other types of news.

"Hitler may invade Austria," Mr. Milano asserted, "Japan may invade China, but if a citizen wishes to learn of these events, he must wait until after the eighth race."

The Melrose legislator charged racing radiocasts promote gambling among the poorer classes, the people who register their bets with street-corner bookmakers.

The legislation was opposed by J. Arnold Farrar, counsel for the Bay State Broadcasting Association, who said such restrictions should not be placed upon radio stations unless they are similarly placed upon newspapers.

Shipping Union's Claim Is Checked

A comparison of union claims with company records was being made today to determine whether the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America represents a majority of employees at the East Boston plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, as it claims.

While a list of nearly 700 signatures submitted by the union to back its claim was being compared with the company records at the East Boston plant by Louis R. Becker, field examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, hearings of the union's charges against the corporation continued in the Federal Building before Henry W. Schmidt, trial examiner of the board.

Coyne Attacks Stage Aliases

Members of the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs were amazed to learn today that Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen's little man of radio fame, is not Charlie McCarthy at all but Pedro Boccaccio, born in Barcelona, Spain.

Authority for this statement came from Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston, speaking for his second annual bill to compel actors and actresses to use their real names.

Mr. Coyne was caustic in his remarks about Hollywood talent, in fact, went so far as to advise the Committee that "90 per cent of the Hollywood stars were second-rate amateurs hiding under phoney names." He listed Greta Garbo (Gustaffson) in this 90 per cent.

Examples Cited

The speaker's revelations included the following: Ricardo Cortez was born not in Spain but in New York City, and named Jacob Krantz; Robert Taylor is Spangler Arlington Brugh; Edward G. Robinson before his name change was Emanuel Goldenberg, according to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Radio Defamation Bill is Defended

Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline appeared before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today to favor his bill establishing responsibility for defamation of character by radio.

Under the bill, a station would be required to take a transcript by writing or recording device of every statement radiocast. A $500 fine is provided for noncompliance.

Both the speaker and the radio station would be responsible for defamatory remarks and subject to punishment under the law. The station would not be held liable if it could prove it had exercised due care to prevent such utterances.

Mr. Bowker said he had filed the bill for the protection of the public and the radio stations themselves.

"Too often, particularly in political campaigns," he said, "offensive language enters the home over the radio. I think the Massachusetts public is duly concerned over this situation and this Legislature should correct it."

The proposed legislation—similar to a bill filed by Mr. Bowker and voided in 1935—was opposed by various station owners in the State. Opponents included John Shepard 3rd of Boston and representatives from Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Fall River, and New Bedford, and Brockton.

Speakers contended such regulation would violate the free-speech provision of the Constitution and that keeping a transcript would be expensive and annoying.

May Yohe Seeks To Be Naturalized

An American by birth, May Yohe, former actress and once owner of the Hope Diamond, was in Federal District Court today seeking to be naturalized. She lost her nationality upon marrying Capt. John Smuts, cousin of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of Boer War fame.

Mrs. Smuts, born in Bethlehem, Pa., rose to great heights as a musical comedy star, and continued to be an international romantic figure for years.

Captain Smuts, veteran of the World War, became an American citizen some time ago and now his wife wants to follow suit. The Commissioner of Naturalization and Immigration for Boston, Miss Mary Ward, said the oath will be administered on Monday in Federal Court.

Maine G O P Faces Rift At State Meeting

Convention Thursday at Bangor May Be Split Over Candidates

Barrows? Fernald?

Task of Electing Chairman of State Committee May Also Face Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, March 29—Republican convention delegates, some 1,200 strong, will gather here, Thursday, to draft a platform and make early plans for what promises to be a botter campaign between the Republican nominee and Louis J. Brann, twice Governor, whose return to the political arena as Democratic candidate for Governor has signalled revived interest in the latter party in this Republican stronghold.

Republicans face the convention anxious over a widening breach within the party between the supporters of Governor Barrows for a second term and advocates of Roy L. Fernald, State Senator, for the nomination. Not even the most optimistic expert thought the convention could iron out ruffled feelings, but it is believed it will develop better ideas on the relative strengths of the two candidates.

New Chairman?

The convention probably will have to select a State Committee Chairman. Arthur E. Sewell of York, who has served two terms in that capacity, has indicated he will not seek re-election. Clarence C. Little of Bar Harbor, prominently mentioned as a candidate for the post, has the backing of the Fernald delegation but has given no intention that he would accept the post.

Favorably mentioned also is J. Fred O'Connell of Bangor. Quite definitely aligned with the so-called "Old Guard" of Maine G. O. P., Mr. O'Connell may find some opposition from the Young Republican element of the party. Mr. Little never has been identified with party politics, and some think he could give prestige to the party as Chairman. Others, however, think the honor should go to a man experienced as a committeeman. In this respect none could qualify better than Mr. O'Connell, it is argued.

Direct Primary Debate?

The convention platform to which less importance is attached each year will be short. It offers again an opportunity for debate over revision of the direct primary law. Two years ago young Republicans came to the convention with such a plan, but they did not press it for sake of party harmony.

The convention is expected to accord Governor Barrows a warm reception. Hon. H. Styles Bridges, United States Senator from New Hampshire, will deliver the keynote address. His son, a leader among the young Republicans, will attend the convention also.

Merchant Marine Planned by Cuba

Through the proposed establishment of a national maritime company, Cuba hopes to retain for itself a slice of the $5,000,000 to $9,000,000 now paid annually to foreign shipping companies carrying Cuba's huge annual sugar crop to all parts of the world.

This information was received from Cuba today by Harold P. Smith, manager of the New England office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who said a bill had been introduced in the Cuban Congress to set up a merchant marine of 13 modern ships and a floating dry dock in Havana for ships up to 12,000 tons. Cuba also envisaged development of new markets for Cuban products, according to Mr. Smith.

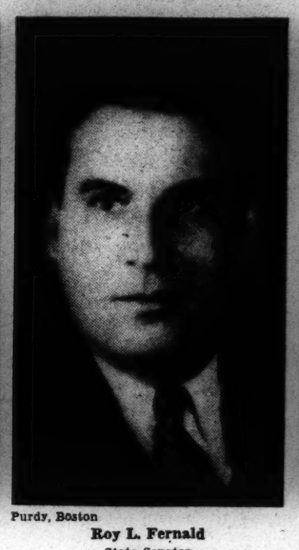
The question of treatment of shipping companies that have served Cuba for many years was answered by Cuban officials thusly: "It is not Cuba's intention to set up serious competition with long-established shipping firms here. But it is considered equitable that Cuba should reserve a share of this trade for itself."

Shipping interests in Boston were inclined to anticipate a complete monopoly of Cuban shipping by the national company.

Maine's Gubernatorial Prospects

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows
Incumbent
Republican



Purdy, Boston

Roy L. Fernald
State Senator
Republican

Louis J. Brann
Twice Governor
Democrat

Neighbor Cities Watch Providence Poll of Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29—Rhode Island educators and politicians watched with interest today the poll of Providence schoolteachers, who have been asked by the Providence Teachers Association to make known to its officers the voting strength of their families and the fraternal and social organizations in which they are enrolled.

Although sponsors of the poll have not made known its purpose, political leaders see a move to force restoration of wage reductions made four years ago and to use voting strength as a weapon to make positions permanent which are often affected by politics.

Reports are that similar organizations in Pawtucket and Woonsocket are ready to conduct the same sort of a poll if the one here is a success.

Miss Marie R. Howard, President of the local organization, says that the poll will be of no political purpose and is designed simply to provide the association with "interesting information."

John B. Reavy, Chairman of the poll committee, said that he placed the question of organizations on the ballot because he thought the answers would indicate what teachers "have civic spirit and get out and do things."

It was pointed out to Miss Howard that the Association blamed the City Council for not giving the School Department an appropriation over and above its minimum allotment under the Strayer Act, so that the school pay rolls could be restored in full along with those of other City employees.

James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools, said that he had heard that the questionnaires were in circulation. "Except for that," he said, "I know nothing of its purpose or the use to be made of the results." He said that he had every confidence in the leadership and personnel of the group.

Pennsylvania Bid Comes by Plane

Governor Hurley today will receive a personal invitation sent by Pennsylvania's newest airplane—Kalmar Nyckel—from Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, to attend the State's Forefathers' Day banquet on April 8, the highlight of the State's 300th anniversary.

The plane, scheduled to arrive at the East Boston Airport at 4:30 p. m., is the namesake of the little sailing ship that brought Swedish and Finnish colonists to establish Pennsylvania in 1638.

Mrs. Wollmar Filip Bostrom, wife of the Swedish Minister to the United States, sponsored the Kalmar Nyckel during colorful ceremonies held at Philadelphia's Navy Yard.

Capt. William A. Moore, the plane's pilot, plans to land at each of the original States' capitals on his 48-hour tour. After meeting a member of Governor Hurley's staff at the airport, Capt. Moore will take off for Providence, R. I.

Ickes Names Allen For Federal Post

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 29

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced today appointment of Dr. Richard D. Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Providence, R. I., as part-time consultant in the Federal Office of Education.

"Dr. Allen's services will be of the utmost value in helping to organize an efficient occupational information and guidance service for vocational education in the Office of Education," Mr. Ickes said.

Hadley Disputes Race Track Data On Tax Savings

Sharply contradicting statements of race track interests that the $1,997,017 State net share of horse and dog race betting receipts means a $1.20 drop in the average local tax on real estate, Dr. Edwin H. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, today claimed this aid to real estate totals only 32 cents a $1,000 valuation.

"A reduction of $1.20 per thousand on an average tax rate of $35.45 (the 1937 average) represents 3.38 per cent of the total tax," Dr. Hadley claimed. "Therefore the $1,997,017 distributed would equal 3.38 per cent of the total tax assessed which, according to Mr. Adams' figures, would be $59,083,345. Since the figures of the Cimmissioner of Corporations and Taxation show the assessed property taxes to be $222,184,442 there is a deficiency of over $163,000,000 in the result arrived at by Mr. Adams."

Charles F. Adams, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Racing Association which operates at Suffolk Downs, made the $1.20 reduction claim in a letter sent to real estate boards and exchanges throughout the State.

Dr. Hadley pointed out that to "effect a saving of $1.20 a thousand, racing revenue would need to increase to the staggering total of $7,730,452. Since $1,997,017 was the distribution in a year when the total amount bet was $48,916,185 the tracks would apparently need to handle $189,000,000 in bets to reduce property taxes $1.20 a thousand."

Warm Weather Cuts Maple Sirup Yield in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 29—New Hampshire farmers have been hard hit by the present unseasonably warm weather which has resulted in a very small maple sirup yield.

The early budding of maple trees means little of the best grade maple sirup for the sirup producers. Unless there is a sudden change in weather developments, Lawrence A. Carlisle, Deputy State Commissioner of Agriculture, and K. E. Barraclough, State Extension Forester, foresee a very small maple sirup yield for the third consecutive year. Records show that in 1935 the New Hampshire maple sirup yield was 108,000 gallons, in 1936 it was 50,000 gallons, and in 1937 it was 72,000 gallons.

At an average price of $1.50 a gallon to the producer this meant a $160,000 crop in 1935 and a $100,000 crop in 1937. Maple producers selling direct to consumers, a method that is desired by all producers, receive a better price for their product than those who are obliged to sell it to retail establishments and jobbers.

The maple sirup crop is looked on as one that provides an extra cash income at a time of year when other farming activities are at a minimum. The long period of years that it takes to develop a maple orchard has discouraged the development of additional sugar orchards and has resulted in price maintenance. Many of the orchards in New Hampshire have been worked for a number of generations and have been maintained only by the growth of new trees to take the place of those that have passed their state of usefulness.

Governor Urged To Name Chadwick

Ten civic and health leaders of the State memorialized Gov. Charles F. Hurley today in a three-page document to reappoint Dr. Henry D. Chadwick as State Commissioner of Public Health. Dr Chadwick's term expires Monday, April 4.

Signers of the document made an analysis of Dr. Chadwick's record as administrator and as a health leader and said his Department enjoys a national reputation. In addition, they pointed out to the Governor the advantages of continuity of this type of service.

Trade Treaty Change Sought To Aid Boston

Shipping Men Open Drive to Secure Cargoes From Canada

Ban Attacked

Critic Charges Government Fails to Safeguard Ports of New England

Alert to the potential opportunities for increased port business expected to result from the series of reciprocal trade agreements with the British Commonwealth of Nations, Boston shipping men today launched a drive for inclusion of readjustment of Canadian shipping provisions in negotiations now being conducted in Washington.

At present, under terms of the Ottawa agreements between England and her Dominions, cargoes exported from Canada to the British Isles, or from the Isles to Canada, must be routed through Canadian ports. Before these agreements were consummated, much of this traffic came through Boston and Portland, Maine, to the profit of the ports and to New England railroads.

The Boston Part Authority, the port development services of Portland, and the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are active in laying the case for revision of these treaties before the Committee on Reciprocity Information in Washington.

Equal Treatment

"It is of vital importance to North Atlantic ports that a clause be inserted in any agreement reached between the United States and both Canada and Great Britain, providing for equal treatment of imports and exports in all three countries," declared Frank S. Davis, of the Maritime Association.

"No such restrictions are placed against Canadian ports on foreign commerce to and from points in the United States," he said, "with the result that not only are New England ports and railroads deprived of a fair opportunity to compete for Canadian foreign commerce, but are losing to Canadian ports a large volume of exports and imports from and to points in the United States because our Government seems indisposed or unwilling to afford to our own ports the same protection Canadian and British authorities give to Canadian ports.

Lack of Co-ordination

"There is one phase of this situation that certainly merits serious consideration and that is the apparent lack of co-ordination of the various agencies or bureaus of our Government.

"It is difficult to understand why, on the one hand, existing laws provide that our ports and transportation facilities, both rail and water, must be fostered and maintained to the highest degree of efficiency, and huge sums expended by the Government on the improvement of harbors and port facilities, and on the other hand, ignore the necessity of seeing to it that the interests of our own ports and transportation resources, both rail and water, are maintained on a competitive basis with the ports of adjacent foreign countries."

Letters were sent by Mr. Davis to Henry F. Grady, Chairman Reciprocity Information Committee, and to all the Senators and Representatives from New England, urging careful consideration of this situation in connection with reciprocal trade agreements.

Aiken Studies Vermont Textile Strike

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 29—Gov. George D. Aiken this week took a hand in the strike of 300 workers at the Verd Mont textile mills in Ludlow. His mediation had been asked by C. I. O. union leaders who called the walkout after a 15 per cent wage cut which union leaders declared actually amounted to 40 per cent reduction. Under Vermont laws the Governor had no authority to act personally, so, following legal procedure, he ordered Commissioner of Industries Howard E. Armstrong to begin an investigation of conditions surrounding the strike action. The report was handed the Governor on Saturday, but no intimation of its contents would be available, the Governor said, until he had had opportunity to study it, probably late this week.

Although the Governor has the report at hand, he has consented to meet a committee of strikers early this week. The group will be headed by Frank J. Manning, of Bennington, regional representative of the Committee on Industrial Organization. The strike at the Ludlow mill began on March 21.

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Vermont Joins Suit

Vermont has joined with other States, Attorney General Jones has announced, in fighting the Federal Government's attempt to tax employees of the Port of New York Authority.

Mr. Jones has entered his appearance in a United States Supreme Court case, Helvering against Gerhardt, where the power of the Government to tax Port officials is at issue. Mr. Jones said the Government contends the New York Authority is of a proprietary nature, not governmental, therefor employees are subject to taxation. The question affects Vermont through the Lake Champlain bridge, the Attorney General said.

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Cases Before P. S. C.

The Vermont Transit Co., Inc., has peitioned the Public Service Commission for authority to operate busses from Bennington to the Massachusetts State line, a route formerly covered by the Berkshire Street Railway Co.

It has also been announced at the Commission's office that a petition protesting the installation of dial telephones in Newfane, Brookline, and Townsend has been withdrawn as a result of the decision of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair weather early tonight, followed by cloudy and showers late tonight or Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; somewhat warmer Wednesday; moderate to fresh southeast to south winds.

Vermont and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming southeast or south and increasing tonight and Wednesday and weather becoming overcast with showers late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	38	Minneapolis	52	46
Bermuda	56	54	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	54	52	New York	49	49
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	44	38
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	42	38
Kansas City	54	52	St. Louis	58	52
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	74	74	Washington	43	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 29.
B—Minimum, March 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:42 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 10:30 p. m., height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:15 p. m.

Dever-James Roosevelt Tie-Up Talked

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Behind renewed rumors that Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, may run for Governor this year, despite previous denials, are several factors, not the least of which is the possibility that James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, may run for Lieutenant Governor, if Mr. Dever runs for the top position.

Political observers concede that a Dever-Roosevelt team would be a difficult combination to stop, Mr. Dever at present being the top vote-getter among Massachusetts Democrats and James Roosevelt carrying with him all the political support his name implies.

New Deal Man

Mr. Dever is the man James Roosevelt sought to draft as a candidate to carry the New Deal banner against anti-New Deal Gov. Charles F. Hurley, whose activities in opposing the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and in pushing the flood-control compacts nettled Washington considerably.

At that time Mr. Dever announced he would run for re-election this year and delay his gubernatorial bid until 1940.

As to news concerning his possible race for Governor this year, many persons are puzzled over the reported Dever-Roosevelt tie-up, because if Mr. Dever should win the Governorship this year he would probably run for re-election in 1940, thus bringing about a clash between his interests and those of James Roosevelt, who is said to want the top position in 1940. Of course, it is possible Mr. Dever might then seek the Washington seat of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, leaving the Governor's chair open for Mr. Roosevelt.

Mayor Tobin a Factor

There are other factors behind the new Dever-for-Governor rumors. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who administered decisive defeats to several "old guard" Democrats in the last Boston election, is one.

Backed by a good record in office during 1938 and 1939, Mayor Tobin would be a formidable figure in 1940. The thought among the Dever faction is that Mayor Tobin might pick 1940 as the year to run for Governor, thus providing additional serious opposition to the Dever chances.

The Attorney General could gain several leagues upon Mayor Tobin by winning the Governorship this year.

Of course, the Attorney General would not enter the campaign for Governor without complete assurance that he can defeat Governor Hurley in the primaries. With Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly already running against the Governor, the anti-Hurley votes would be split and the chances of defeating the Governor would be nil.

Before Mr. Dever enters the top position campaign it is believed an understanding with Lieut. Governor Kelly probably would be sought.

As the only candidate in the field against Governor Hurley, Mr. Dever could centralize the anti-Hurley primary votes.

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Republicans Hope

During intraparty battles between factions of the Democratic Party, with the major storm center being Governor Hurley, Republican leaders are entertaining new hopes for November elections.

It is reported, therefore, that these leaders are attempting to draft Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, as the Republican gubernatorial nominee.

Until now Representative Martin has exhibited no interest in running for Governor, undoubtedly feeling, as numerous other Republicans have felt, that the Republican case was hopeless this year.

With the new turn in Democratic affairs, it is possible Representative Martin may reconsider his previous stand. But as one political observer commented, "It will take a lot of persuading."

Edgar M. Mills

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"La Boheme," by Puccini, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. With Mmes. Bayo and Bodanya, Messrs. Kiepura, Tagliabue, Cordon, Pinza. Conductor: Papi. 8. Tomorrow: "Die Walkuere." 1:45.

Movies

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton in "Barretts of Wimpole Street." Also "The River." Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," and a new Disney cartoon.

Scollay and Modern—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Alice Faye and Tony Martin. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Daredevil Drivers." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Oh, Doctor," with Edward Everett Horton, Grace Moore and Cary Grant in "When You're in Love." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Walt Disney's Academy Award Cartoon, "The Old Mill," "Exploring Florida's Everglades," "Not So Dumb," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 3:20, 6:30, 9:36. Also "Spy Ring." 2, 5:06, 8:12.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Little Rough Neck," featuring Edith Fellows and Leo Carillo. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Tremont—
Sonja Henie in "Thin Ice." Also "Submarine D-1," with Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:42, 4:33, 7:25, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Hub—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Internes Can't Take Money," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:25.

Uptown—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. Also "Big Broadcast of 1938." 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:26, 5:56, 9:30. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 4:22, 8:01.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:35, 7:15, 9:55. New stage show: Variety Review, Steve Evans, Geraldine and Joe, Dance Octette and others.

University—
Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "You're Only Young Once," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Bordertown." Also "If I Had a Million," featuring Charles Laughton and Charles Ruggles.

Exeter—
"Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan and Florence Rice. 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "You're Only Young Once," with Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20.

Music

Sanders Theater—
First of three concerts by the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Raphael Silverman, soloist. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Program by the Chamber Music Classes of the School. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Lampoon Building—
Eugene O'Neill's "Dreary Kid," will be presented by The Community Theater Society at 57 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will conduct a guidance tour on Japanese Prints. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler—
John MacGregor, Governor of 197th District of Rotary International, will be the guest speaker at the Rotary Luncheon. Subject, "The Goal of Rotary." 12:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

'Parsifal' Enthralls Huge Opera Audience

The Arts in Boston

Again last night in the Boston Opera House, the German wing of the Metropolitan Opera Association enthralled an audience. The bill was "Parsifal." There were numbers of listeners who could not refrain from applause through Acts I and II, but with the final closing of the curtain upon the Grail Scene the spell of the opera had taken hold of the audience, and with a very slight demonstration it filed from the house.

The performance created considerable illusion. The scenes were well set up, with the exception of Klingsor's Castle. Nor was the action of this scene completely valid. It was here that cuts could conveniently have been made; after all, "Parsifal" is long enough at its shortest.

Parsifal is one of Mr. Melchior's most satisfying roles. It calls for superb singing with a minimum of acting, and in it this singer appears more at ease and more "in the mood" than in almost any other of his parts. Not only was he in good voice last night but his portrayal was convincing. Emanuel List (Gurnemanz) was also cast in a congenial role; and although the timing of his action was not always good, he did establish the character. Vocally he was excellent. So also was Friedrich Schorr (Amfortas), especially in the final scene. Despite the somewhat stereotyped action of Arnold Gabor, his Klingsor was sufficiently malevolent in aspect. Vocally he was adequate to the demands made upon him, as was Norman Cordon, the Titurel.

Of. Mme. Flagstad we have chosen to speak last, in order that emphasis might be given to a facet of her art which has heretofore been less in evidence. Her Kundry of Act I was vital and sinister. Her make-up was completely transforming and her stage business, especially as she lay in the grass, excellent. In the first scene of the final act, her poise was amazing and when action became necessary, it was accomplished with poignancy. If she could make her shrieks more fearful, her performance would be much enhanced; vocally she was magnificent.

Artur Bodansky was again at the helm, and again proved that he knew his Wagnerian opera with singularly clear perception. The orchestra merited the recognition it received, since it is functioning this year in uncommonly praiseworthy manner.

G. M. S.

Tenth Biggs-Bach Program

The tenth program of the series of 12 in which E. Power Biggs is setting forth the whole of Bach's music for organ was given last night at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. Still using to excellent purpose the modern "baroque" instrument designed by G. Donald Harrison, which follows the general specifications and reproduces the distinctive qualities, including the transparency of tone, of the organs known to Bach himself, Mr. Biggs offered a well-balanced and contrasted succession of miscellaneous works. There were preludes and fugues in F minor and A minor—the latter being to the average listener the most familiar constituent of this program. There were detached fugues in C major (the cheerful and even blatant "Fanfare") and (to far more serious purpose) F major. For homophonic relief there were the somberly beautiful, superbly played Fantasy in C minor and the graceful, quasi-pastoral Aria in F major.

Amid these were an elaborate set of canonic variations, at various intervals and with augmentation and diminution, on the chorale "Vom Himmel hoch da komm' ich her," whose ingenious complexity did not leave them destitute of charm. Eight more of Bach's very numerous chorale preludes, in which he so admirably mingled contrapuntal, pictorial, and expressive skill, completed and perfected the scheme. It covering a wide gamut of emotions, from the anguished hesitancy, resolving into an apotheosis of confident serenity, of "Jesu Leiden, Pein und Tod" to the boisterous joyousness of "Lobt Gott, ihr Christen allzugleich," and the almost comical, scampering panic of "Wo soll ich fliehen hin."

A large audience once more applauded Mr. Biggs's performance, whose merits varied from tasteful competence and clarity to brilliance and a rare beauty of phrase and emotional communication. The next program will, as an exception, take place on Friday of this week.

S. S.

Blanche Haskell
Who Will Be Soprano Soloist With the Handel and Haydn Society in Fierné's "The Children's Crusade," in Symphony Hall on the Evening of April 17

Boston Dance Notes

Ted Shawn will give a series of four lecture-demonstrations in John Hancock Hall, on the afternoons of April 5, 6, 7, and 8, from 4:30 to 6. His ensemble of men dancers will assist him.

Tamiris, independent New York dancer, with her group, will give a recital at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., on the evening of April 21. It is rumored that she may give a Boston recital within a few days of that date, but no definite announcement has been received.

Pauline Chellis, with her concert and workshop groups, will give an entirely new program in John Hancock Hall, on the evening of April 25. Her students' recital takes place on the afternoon of May 14, in the Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A.

Hans Wiener, who has been appearing in Providence and Chicago, will give his students' recital in the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, on the evening of April 29. Walter Piston is writing the music for his new Pops production, "The Flutist and the Merchant's Daughter."

Edouard du Baron, who danced at the Brooklyn Museum Dance Center Saturday afternoon, will make his formal New York début at the Y. M. H. A. in their Sunday afternoon concert series, next Sunday.

Boston Stage Notes

Boston theaters will be dark until April 18, when two openings are scheduled: The new Dwight Deere Wiman musical, "I Married an Angel," at the Shubert, and a road company in "The Woman," set for the Colonial.

The only other play now in sight for this spring is "The Star Wagon," Maxwell Anderson's play, which will come into the Schubert May 30 with Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and the rest of the New York company.

Boston Y. W. C. A. To Hold Lectures On Modern Issues

Three lectures "to stimulate clear thinking on modern problems" have been arranged by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, for 11 a. m. on March 30, April 6, and April 22.

David Cushman Coyle will give the first, on "New Frontiers in Government." Winner of the Harper's Magazine prize for his contribution, "The American Way," Mr. Coyle is a construction engineer and the designer of many buildings in various parts of the United States. He is also the author of a number of books, among them, "The Irrepressible Conflict," "Business vs. Finance," "Brass Tacks," and "Waste." For several years he has been in Washington as consultant to the Housing Division of the National Planning Board and the Mississippi Valley Committee.

Edwin C. Smith will discuss "New Frontiers in Industry," on April 6, taking up the subject of relationships between employers and employees and the methods by which both can best secure democracy and freedom in the present system. He is a member of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary, New York, will deliver the third lecture, on "New Frontiers in Social Relations." His discourse will consider whether social relations can be continued on a basis of democratic principles, and how classes and races can function together in a complex civilization.

Food Shipments To Boston Form Bulk of Imports

Port of Boston Business

Edible imports constituted a substantial part of imports at Boston last week, figures announced today by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs, disclosed.

A large shipment of succulent yams from the Azores Islands were brought in. They are sweeter and of deeper orange color than sweet potatoes. Also among imports was a large shipment of fresh coconuts from the tropics. Another coconut product arrived in large amounts—coconut oil used in the manufacture of soap. Considerable quantities of crisp rye bread from Scandinavian ports were imported.

However, even with edible imports coming in, the absence of large shipments of wool continue to prevent the value of imports and the collection of duties from reaching the peak established a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Mar. 26, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,880,638	$7,026,958
Imports for warehouse	105,348	881,556
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	192,867	1,451,402
Duties collected	255,474	1,247,812
Wool imports (lbs.)	58.204	2,805,503
	Fiscal year July 1 to Mar. 26	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	18,434,834	115,137,873
Duties collected	$15,987,356	$33,189,522

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, March 30

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

London—2:40 p. m.—"Congress Dances": radio film version. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"From Italian Operas." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m., 9.59meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6m., 9.48meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; John Pugliese: "The Miracle of Littoria"; Light Music. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.

London—8 p. m.—Violin Recital, David Wise. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals; Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8 meg.

Boston—9 p. m.—Program for Latin America. W1XAL, 25.6m., 11.73meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Music and Humour, a variety hour. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," talk, Prof J. L. Brierly; B. B. C. Empire Orchestra; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Drama Producer

Ray Lee Jackson
Blevins Davis
Of the National Broadcasting Company, Who Directs "Great Plays" Hour

Drive Opens to Ban Immoral Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 29—A campaign has been started to remove immoral literature from the newsstands of New Hampshire. Here in Manchester, the magazine distributors, in conference with the Chief of Police, have agreed to self-regulation.

Chief James O'Neil does not wish to set himself up as a censor, he explained, but when it is determined that a particular issue of a magazine is to be removed from the stands, the Police Department will back the move.

The move for cleaning up newsstands has been sought by women's organizations of the State for some time. At Rochester, several newsstand operators were hailed into court a short time ago and fined.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, March 30

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'Damrosch Hour' of Drama Aim of NBC Play Director

Behind the Microphone

Blevins Davis of the National Broadcasting Company's drama department would like to have "Damrosch hours" of the drama, educating the listening public in the world of theater just as Dr. Walter Damrosch's concerts do in the field of music.

Mr. Davis produces the scripts for the NBC's "Great Plays" hour, and as one notes what has been played over the air already and what is to come in this period, he concludes that a step has unquestionably been made in the right direction.

There are hundreds of drama courses in progress all over the country, and if the students can, they produce one or maybe two plays themselves, and, perhaps, take in any current revivals that may come along. But the chances are that they will never see produced except at rare intervals some or any of the plays that they are studying. This is where radio through educational drama hours can fill in the gap, Mr. Davis believes.

Drama Explained

The "Great Plays" series is not a "Damrosch hour" of the play at present, but its technique is very similar. As listeners may recall Dr. Damrosch sits down to the piano and explains and plays certain relevant passages in the music, so that the amateur listener may be provided with some peg of interest in the music. Mr. Davis does the same thing, and through the announcer's lips listeners, not conversant with the types of drama, are given an explanation of the play and its historical basis and often its tie with the present.

The "Great Plays" series, in particular, is tracing the development of theater literature from the early Greeks to the present day. It began with a production of Aristophanes' comedy, "The Birds," with a genuine Greek chorus speaking its lines in unison. In it there was much satire relevant to the present day. Next, Mr. Davis had "Everyman," the great morality play, produced. To heighten the effect he had it staged in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. This was a particularly successful performance, Mr. Davis said, because the experienced NBC players outdid themselves, fired by their surroundings.

Italian Method

For his third drama in the series, and the one which we witnessed, Mr. Davis adapted a type of drama which had never been attempted on the air, the commedia dell' arte of sixteenth and seventeenth century Italy. For his vehicle he chose Locatelli's "The Great Magician," material compiled and written by Lawrence Carra and originally produced by him in the Department of Drama of Yale University in New Haven, Conn.

The Commedia dell' arte was the popular theater of improvisation, so there existed no complete records of what an improvised performance might have been.

It was known, however, that a number of "lotsi" or stock dramatic situations were posted in the wings of the stage so that if a player got "stuck" he could draw upon one and then improvise from that point. The burlesque theater of today is run upon much the same principles.

In order to adapt this Italian drama, Mr. Davis had, of course to perform a bit of a script ingenuity. Since there is no improvisation in radio he had to write it into his script, time it, and depend upon the radio players to give it the flavor of lines made up on the spot.

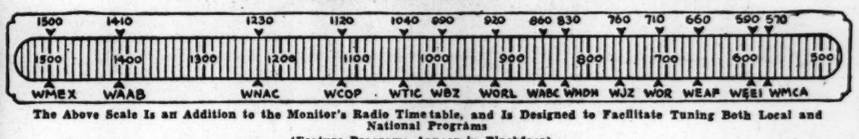
Thus, sitting before a great plate glass window looking down into one of Radio City's larger studios filled with orchestra players, actors, and sound-effects tables and instruments, the courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy, May, 1584, came to life, as it were. A contemporary touch was given by letting Graham McNamee in a familiar role describe the scene in the Florentine courtyard.

Since the commedia depended upon situations similar to the "zip," "zam," and "zowie" which are the stock in trade of the cartoonist, the sound effects man had a very busy role in this production. So it was amusing to watch him twist a seed gourd as a player complained, there was "something wrong . . . up here . . . in my head." Or to watch him beat his chest with cups while retreating from the microphone to simulate a departure on horseback. Or slapping himself when a comedy bit had one of the players striking another.

But watching a radio drama is slightly disillusioning. The speaker in the listening booth carrying the program from the studio gave the conversation of two young enamorati. Below in the studio two middle-aged players with glasses were reading the roles. Or another time we heard a typical side-show typical giving his "spiel" in front of his tent conveying remarkably the impression of loud checkered suit, derby hat, and cane. As before a very sedate-mannered and modestly garbed player did the role. Sometimes we wonder whether only those having a legitimate technical interest in radio production ought to be allowed in the studio. But, be that as it may to the beholder, the effect upon the listeners is remarkably realistic. On that basis, which is the most important, "Great Plays" is moving forward on its educational mission.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15	"Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Network program	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson:	"Those We Love": dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Morton Gould's Orch.	Success stories
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"The Green Hornet";	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done", drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	dramatization	News commentator
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family": sk.	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	"Jimmy Valentine":	Fibber McGee and Com-	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	dramatic sketch	pany; orchestra	Boston Bruins vs. To-	Variety Hour
10:00	Network talk	NBC Jamboree	California Concert	ronto; hockey	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	Commentator	NBC Jamboree	California Concert	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Witch's Tale":	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	Four Club Men	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	dramatic sketch	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30	Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm and Home News
9:15	Beauty talk	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30	"Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45	Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Breen and de Rose	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Viennese Ensemble	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Al McCullough, songs
10:30	Vocalist	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Speakers	"Mary Marlin": sketch	David Harum: sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	Romany Trail	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Hightlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	'Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Lunch-
1:45	'Valiant Lady": sk.	Vocalists	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	eon; speakers
2:00	News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Program for the Blind
2:15	"The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries": music	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:30	American School of	'Waltz Favorites": con-	"Musical Roundup"	Debate: Harvard vs.	"Melody Express"
2:45	the Air	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	Wellesley	"Melody Express"
3:00	News Service	Talk; Poetry	Pepper Young's Family	Debate: Harvard vs.	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15	"Your Government"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Wellesley	Sport reports
3:30	"Deep River Boys"	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Studio program
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Health talk	Studio program
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15	Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	'Mary Marlin": sketch	chestra	Vocal Varieties
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Review
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15	"Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Network program	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Hobby Lobby"	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45	Adults Education	Dr. E. McKinley, talk	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Tom Sawyer"; preview
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	University of Maine	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	the Lads	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists	Alumni Dinner	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Grace Moore; com-	Network program	Fred Allen in "Town	Lee Allen's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	ment; orchestra	Network program	Hall Tonight": quartet;	"Johnson's Family": sk.	tory in Action"
9:30	"The Word Game	"Under Western Skies":	Players; guest; vocal	"Let's Visit": informal,	Fifth Estate Club: Cit-
9:45	With FPA": talk	dramatization	trio; orchestra	home interviews	izens' Forum
10:00	"Gang Busters":	Choir Symphonette	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Symphonic Strings":	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	dramatic sketch	Choir Symphonette	Class and Dance	orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	Comment	NBC Minstrel Show:	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	Sen. J. P. Guffey	soloists; chorus	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem": variety
11:30	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	lem": variety

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL $3.50 a year
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY $1.25 a year (Reader's size $1.50)
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (No change)
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR $12.00 a year

On May 1, 1938, the subscription rates of the Christian Science periodicals will be increased as shown in this advertisement. The maintenance of the high standards which subscribers have come to expect of these periodicals may only be accomplished by meeting the rising costs of labor and materials, especially paper. This is especially true of The Christian Science Monitor, which has established a world-wide reputation for integrity, accuracy and tolerance in its news and editorial columns. For 3c a day it has constantly been improving its many features and adding the Weekly Magazine Section; so that even at the new average rate of 4c a day, the Monitor will still be a bargain among daily newspapers.

The Christian Science Journal	$3.50 a year	35c a copy
Christian Science Sentinel	3.50 a year	10c a copy
Christian Science Quarterly	1.25 a year	35c a copy
(Readers' Size)	1.50 a year	40c a copy
The Herald of Christian Science (French and German Editions)	2.00 a year	20c a copy
The Herald of Christian Science (Braille, Dutch and Scandinavian Editions)	1.00 a year	25c a copy

The Christian Science Monitor
including the Weekly Magazine Section
1 year.....$12.00 6 months....$6.00 3 months....$3.00 1 month.....$1.00
Single Copy 5c
Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section.....1 year $2.60, 6 issues 25c
(No change in these prices)

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Coyne's researches into genealogy.

He further took exception to Bernice Gaunt masquerading under the name of Shirley Ross, and Fred Austerlitz becoming Fred Astaire. Fred Allen's right name, Mr. Coyne said, is John Sullivan "and he should be ashamed to change a name like that."

By Mr. Coyne's true-name classification Claudette Colbert should be Lillian Chauchion; Ina Claire, Ina Fagin; Joan Crawford, Billie Cassin; George Raft, George Ranft; Mary Brian, Louise Danshler.

Radical Charge

Mr. Coyne concluded his argument with the statement that the Government should send Federal agents into the motion-picture colony because of the large number of radicals in residence there.

Opposing the legislation, Joseph H. Brennan of the Allied Theaters of New England, assured Mr. Coyne that should he ever withdraw from public service a remarkable future lay ahead of him in the publicity field.

Leonard Kaplan of the M. and P. Theaters Corporation said such a law would make it necessary for Hollywood to make special editions of pictures for Massachusetts.

Compromise Ends Bologna Strike

The bologna strike is over. Six hundred bologna and sausage makers went back to work this morning after an eight-day walkout marked by several clashes with non-strikers and police.

Terms of the agreement are a compromise over union demands. While the United Meat and Allied Market Workers Union of the C. I. O. demanded many changes in its former contract with the Sausage Manufacturers Association, not all of the changes were granted. The new contract will run for a year from March 15.

Chief concessions obtained by the workers, according to Sidney S. Grant, union attorney, are a closed shop, increased pay in the minimum brackets and equal distribution of work in slack seasons.

The closed shop is really a union shop, W. D. Jones, President of the Sausage Manufacturers Association, explained. Instead of hiring through the union, the employers will hire in the open market, but workers will be required to join the union afterwards, he said.

Mr. Jones also explained the increase in minimum pay involves no additional outlay for the employers. Money used last year for paid vacations for the workers will be given out in the form of $2 weekly wage increases as long as it lasts, he said.

Under the new agreement, it was announced, workers employed as of March 15, 1938, will not be laid off during the slack season, but whatever work there is will be divided equally among them.

New Haven Road Answers Charges

Replying to charges of "inefficiency" made by commuters opposing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad trustees' plan to abandon 88 stations in the State, Eugene E. Oviatt, Chief Engineer of the system, told the State Public Utilities Commission yesterday that the road's cost of maintenance, which averaged about $12,000,000 yearly from 1922 to 1931, had been cut to about $6,000,000 a year from 1932 to 1937.

This substantial reduction in maintenance costs, the Engineer declared, was made in the railroad's efforts to economize as much as possible without seriously affecting passenger service.

Mr. Oviatt also brought out a 27 per cent saving in the cost of labor employed in the maintenance of way on the system. This was accomplished, he said, through consolidation of section gangs and the use of highway motor trucks to carry section men to and from work and thereby save time formerly used in travel over the system.

Despite these economies, Mr. Oviatt continued, the abandonment plan prepared by the railroad is necessary for successful operation of the system.

The cuts in the branch service, he declared, have been made as carefully and with as much consideration for commuters as possible.

Henry M. Erving, General Passenger Agent, explained that where trains were being combined, or where one train would be scheduled to replace two now operating the railroad has endeavored to adjust the schedule to accommodate the larger number of passengers, whenever possible.

Demand Is Made For Ban in State Of Civil Service

Civil Service in Massachusetts today "is only a cloak for corrupt politicians" to continue in effect the spoils system, City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald (D), declared late yesterday at a meeting of the City Council. He referred to the pending legislative investigation of Civil Service in the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

"Boston has too long suffered from State rule," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "Civil Service under State management has seen its best days and everybody is on to its curves. The time is passed when it is needed. It may have had some merit in the days when education was not as advanced as it is today, but at the present time it is only a cloak for corrupt politicians."

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke on an order recommending the Mayor consider the establishment of a Boston Civil Service Commission introduced by Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. (R).

Alleges Slap at Hurley

"I believe in a local commission," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "but think that this order should not pass."

Councilor Clement A. Norton (D), construed Mr. Wilson's order as "a slap at Governor Hurley." There was no vote on the order. It was sent to the Committee on Rules. The Council divided on party lines. Democrats agreed that the order was an attack upon the Governor while the Republican members of the Council, heavily outnumbered, supported Mr. Wilson.

As he introduced the order Mr. Wilson said:

"I realize that this is a touchy subject in some quarters, but there is evident breakdown of Civil Service at the State House, and evidence of attempts to hamstring the Civil Service Commission. I don't blame the appointive members of the Commission, but I do blame the higher-ups."

Ferry Action Is Deferred

For the sixth week, the Council yesterday delayed action on Mayor Tobin's request for approval of his plan to sell two of the city's four East Boston ferries and save more than $100,000 annually. City Councilor Francis W. Irwin, of East Boston, objected strenuously to the proposal and after considerable wrangling the Council held the matter over for one more week.

Apparently Mayor Tobin's committee now studying rates for various municipal licenses and fees will recommend large increases from some enterprises, according to a confidential report made to the Council yesterday while it was in executive session.

The circus, which now pays a fee of $250, may be charged $1,000. Wrestling and hockey are expected to be charged higher permit fees. But Sunday baseball, which now pays the city $1,000 in each of the major league parks, will not be assessed this year beyond that sum. Just before it adjourned yesterday, the Council voted approval of the Sunday licenses at the prevailing rate of $1,000.

America at a Glance From the Sky

Wide World

Babson Institute Floor Map

Being Blocked In From Government Aerial Surveys at Wellesley, Mass.

Nelson Eddy Gets A Boiled Dinner, Buys 'Dad' a Car

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (AP)—Nelson Eddy, screen and radio star, visited his father in Pawtucket for a couple of hours yesterday, and before he left made him a gift of a new automobile to replace "the old piece of tin that you'd better junk."

The handsome baritone, who was nearly mobbed by a frenzied crowd of feminine admirers in Boston on Sunday, dropped in at his father's home unexpectedly because he had heard the family was going to have an old-fashioned New England boiled dinner. The younger Eddy, according to his father, is crazy about a New England dinner and feels that the California imitation of the culinary specialty is a joke.

The singer also shopped around in Providence for a while for Chinese antiques of which he is an enthusiastic collector. He then returned to Boston and took a train last night for Rochester, N. Y., where he sings tonight.

Surface of U. S. Set in Relief On 46 by 63 Ft. Ground Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., March 29—Like a gigantic jig saw puzzle, the Babson Institute's 46 by 63-foot relief map of the United States is gradually being pieced together. The six experts now working on it hope to compelte it in another two years. The map was started a dozen years ago, and one third of the project has been carried out. Government aerial maps and topographical surveys furnish the wanted information for the work.

By next fall it is expected that the Southern States from Florida to Texas will be ready for the superbirds' eye view of visitors on the surrounding balcony. Here and there on the base map—curved just as is the surface of the Earth—other groups of plaster blocks are already in place.

A good deal of pruning on Rocky Mountain peaks must be done, according to its builders. For although that region was one of the first to be dealt with, a scale of 12 to 1 exaggeration of altitude was being used for the whole map at that time. Since then it has been decided to use a scale of only 6 to 1 for all elevations above 4,000 feet, to avoid too obvious exaggeration.

The construction of the relief map is in charge of Prof. Wallace W. Atwood Jr., of Clarke University. When all its 1216 separate blocks are in place, Professor Atwood believes that it will be of value to Babson students and to flood control, power line and air service engineers in giving them a comprehensive view of the conditions under which their projects are to be executed.

Miss New England Will Be Selected

A "Miss New England" will be chosen at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, tomorrow in a coiffure contest. The Ladies Hairdressers Association of New England will conduct the Hair Style and Beauty Contest as a feature of the Association's nineteenth annual Easter style parade and ball.

The contestants for "Miss New England" will be judged for their hair, skin, personality, and general appearance. The winner will be announced tomorrow evening.

During the afternoon, educational talks will be given by outstanding hair stylists and beauticians.

Harvard Summer School Party To Tour Mediterranean Area

The Week at Harvard

A summer field course through the eastern Mediterranean area to study the great architectural monuments of the Near East will be conducted by the Harvard University Summer School this year, according to Kirtley F. Mather, director. The trip will last from July 2 to Aug. 17.

Led by Prof. Kenneth J. Conant, of the Harvard Departments of Architecture and Fine Arts, the party will visit the outstanding buildings of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Greece. It will be the third summer course to be conducted abroad under Harvard auspices.

Open to both men and women students, the course will have daily, informal lectures by Professor Conant on shipboard and at the historic sites of Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jerash, Baalbek, Crac des Chevaliers, Antioch, Kalat Seman, Damascus, Aleppo, Istanbul, Thessalonica, Hosios Loukas, and Athens.

The course has been particularly arranged with an eye to attracting those persons desiring a general appreciation of the Near Eastern scene, Professor Mather said. Professor Conant will, in addition, hold special conferences and examinations during the trip for students wishing advanced credit. He is one of the leading scholars on ancient architecture. In connection with the work of Russian scholars in studying the famous Palace Church of Constantinople, Professor Conant has made extensive studies and restoration drawings of the former Cathedral of St. Sophia at Kiev, and the former Church of St. Theodosia at Constantinople.

Harvard sent out a group last summer on an architectural field trip which made a similar survey of noted structures in various cities between London and Moscow.

Audubon Originals

Original drawings of American birds by John James Audubon, famous naturalist and artist, are currently on exhibit in Widener Library.

Among the sketches shown are Audubon's drawings of the canvasback duck, long-tailed duck, spoonbilled teal, American widgeon, bobolink, butcher bird, brown creeper, ivory-billed woodpecker, frog eater, and green heron. These drawings are from a large collection of Audubon's work bequeathed to Harvard by Joseph Y. Jeanes of Philadelphia.

Also shown are four volumes of the huge "elephant folio" edition of Audubon's "Birds of America," published in the years 1827 to 1838. About a yard in height, these books are opened to large, highly colored drawings of the white pelican, flamingo, turtle doves, and wood ducks.

Spring Vacation

Spring vacation for approximately 8,000 students of the college and graduate schools begins officially this Saturday, with those fortunate ones scheduling no Saturday classes busy planning a Friday "escape" homeward. With three long months since the Christmas holidays behind them, vacation is welcome to all—but it has its disappointments too.

Due either to tradition or that old Harvard desire to be "exclusive," the University has again decreed that the spring recess shall come a full week later than most of the kindred New England schools. Wellesley, Dartmouth, Vassar, Yale and Princeton students will have nearly completed their vacations before Harvard boys can get back to their home towns, which, Cantabrigians declare, puts a considerable damper on their social activities.

Student sentiment regarding what they term the "peevum perennium" is strong in demanding that vacations by synchronized with those of their fellow collegians.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

the New England Telephone Co. not to install the automatic type of telephones at this time.

Blue Law Cases

Echoes of the recent blue law battle were heard within the week when Attorney General Jones announced he would draft immediately a complaint charging the Rockingham Operating Co. with 10 offenses against the laws prohibiting Sunday moving picture entertainments. The company operates two theaters at Bellows Falls.

Mr. Jones said that all other companies in the State have "agreed to obey the law and not to operate on Sunday" but that the Rockingham Company has refused to cease showing pictures on Sunday in Bellows Falls. The Attorney General added that the company was apparently "more interested in making money than in complying with what they say is an unreasonable law."

The complaint will cover alleged offenses for the period from Jan. 9 to March 20, both dates inclusive, the Attorney General said, and will be filed with Judge A. T. Bolles of the Municipal Court at Bellows Falls. It will be served on Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick as Commissioner of Foreign Corporations. Mr. Jones said the Rockingham Operating Co. conducts two theaters in Bellows Falls and is subsidiary of the Interstate Operating Co., a foreign corporation.

State Land Sold

Rights and titles to a six-mile strip of the defunct West River Railroad have been sold by the State to the Vermont White Granite Quarries, Inc., of Dumerston, for $5,000. Larger bids were received, officials of the Public Works Board said, but added the granite firm's offer was accepted because it was felt the portion of railroad would be kept in operation.

Good Will Marker

An international stone "good will marker," indicative of friendly relations existing between citizens of Vermont and Canada, will be erected on the border between Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, P. Q., in June, the date to be announced later. The gesture is being sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of St. Johnsbury and is the outgrowth of a "good will party" held last fall at the foot of Burke Mountain which was attended by officials from the United States and Canada.

The marker will be of Barre granite, simple in design and with a rough base surmounted by a polished shaft on which will be a suitable inscription. Although the observance was originally local in nature it is expected to become state-wide with Governor Aiken of Vermont and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, as the principal speakers.

The St. Johnsbury Kiwanis Club committee consists of Edward G. Ouimet, Dr. C. L. Vitty, Thomas H. Blow, Lowell Smith and Dr. J. D. Bachand. The latter is chairman of the Vermont commission on foreign and domestic commerce.

Earnings of the Lake Champlain bridge, between Vermont and Crown Point, N. Y., touched a new high mark of $72,380 during 1937, according to a report of the Commission to State Auditor Benjamin Gates. The receipts for the Alburg-Rouses Point structure, at the northern end of the lake, for 1937 were $25,355. This structure was not opened for traffic, however, until late in the year. The previous high income from the Crown Point bridge was $68,608 in 1936.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 12:30 p.m., Mondays, April 11, 25, May 9, 23, June 13, 27, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Sonja Henie—Don Ameche "HAPPY LANDING"
Lewis Stone—Mickey Rooney "YOU'RE ONLY YOUNG ONCE"
Wednesday—Review
Paul Muni—Bette Davis "BORDERTOWN"
"If I Had a Million"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.
Norma Shearer, Fredric March, Charles Laughton
in "BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"
Pare Lorentz's "THE RIVER"

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

LAST 2 WEEKS
GUTHRIE-McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

7th Ave. & 50th St. ROXY All Seats 25¢ to 1 P.M.
Shirley TEMPLE "REBECCA of SUNNYBROOK FARM"
RANDOLPH SCOTT
BIG STAGE REVUE

AMMO WHITENS THE WASH
Helps soap do better work! Follow easy directions on can.
Ask your grocer for Ammo today!
Ammo LAUNDRY BATH KITCHEN WATER SOFTENER

BAKED—CREAMED—or FRIED
YOU'LL LOVE THE FLAVOR OF THIS DEEP-SEA CRABMEAT
MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway New York, N. Y.
Packed Aboard Floating Canneries
THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

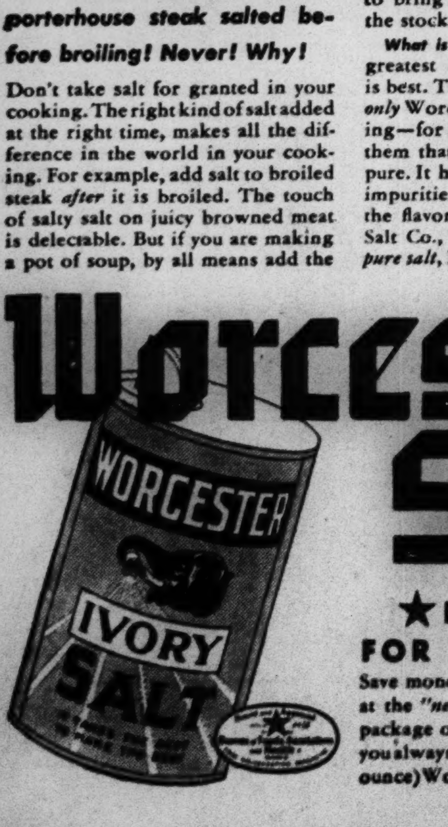
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS, Inc.
ENSEMBLES
The smart tailored effects are brought out with our careful hand pressing.
BAILEY'S
Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown
Mid. 4561
26 West Street, Han. 8126
608 Beacon Street, Boston, Ken. 3838

★ A tender expensive porterhouse steak salted before broiling! Never! Why!

Don't take salt for granted in your cooking. The right kind of salt added at the right time, makes all the difference in the world in your cooking. For example, add salt to broiled steak *after* it is broiled. The touch of salty salt on juicy browned meat is delectable. But if you are making a pot of soup, by all means add the salt when the meat is put on to cook to bring out the juices and enrich the stock.

What is the best salt? The world's greatest chefs say Worcester Salt is best. They use Worcester Salt and *only* Worcester Salt in all their cooking—for long experience has taught them that Worcester Salt is always pure. It has none of the harsh bitter impurities of ordinary salt to affect the flavor of fine foods. Worcester Salt Co., *America's oldest refiners of pure salt*, New York, U. S. A.

Worcester Salt



★ NOW—LOOK FOR THE WEIGHT
Save money. Make it a habit to look at the "*net weight*" marked on the package of salt you buy. It will pay you always to insist on the 2 pound (32 ounce) Worcester Ivory Salt package.

YANKEE DOODLES are swell—chocolate cup cakes with fluffy cream filling—
One of my favorite DRAKE'S CAKES

The Making of a Delicious SALAD.

RING SALAD RECIPE
Place: 1-inch slice Cranberry Sauce on crisp lettuce.
Scoop out center to form a ring.
Fill with tuna fish or any other fish salad mixture desired. Save centers to serve on buttered toast for breakfast.

Ocean Spray BRAND CRANBERRY SAUCE
Ready to Serve

Rock Bottom PRICES! on First Quality Foods at FIRST NATIONAL STORES

NOW IN EFFECT EVERY DAY

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE		14 OZ. TIN	7c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF		12 OZ. TIN	18c
GULDEN'S MUSTARD		8½ OZ. JAR	10c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD		8½ OZ. JAR	10c
PRESERVES MIRABEL—Strawberry or Raspberry		2 LB. JAR	33c
PRESERVES MIRABEL—Strawberry or Raspberry		1 LB. JAR	19c
PRESERVES MIRABEL All Other Flavors	2	1 LB. JARS	35c
WHEATIES	2	PKGS.	23c
SPRY 3 LB. TIN 49c		1 LB. TIN	18c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		46 OZ. TIN	23c
DAINTY JELL 6 Flavors	3	PKGS.	10c
CAMPBELL'S Assorted Soups Except Chicken and Mushroom	3	TINS	25c
LUX TOILET SOAP	4	BARS	25c
LIFEBUOY SOAP	4	BARS	25c
KIRKMAN'S SOAP	2	BARS	9c
TOILET TISSUE Richmond	6	ROLLS	19c
BLUE TIP Matches	6	LGE. BXS.	23c
R&R CHICKEN BONELESS		6 OZ. TIN	45c
Elmwood Chicken BONELESS		6 OZ. TIN	45c
Gold Medal Flour		24½ LB. BAG	99c
PILLSBURY'S Flour		24½ LB. BAG	99c
BREAD FLOUR FINAST		24½ LB. BAG	79c
Pastry Flour OLD HOMESTEAD		24½ LB. BAG	69c

CRISCO 3 LB. TIN 49c		1 LB. TIN	17c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP	3	TINS	20c
PINK SALMON RED ALASKA	2	TALL TINS	25c
GORTON'S COD FISH CAKES	2	10 OZ. TINS	25c
BISQUICK FOR BISCUITS		2½ LB. PKG.	27c
CRAB MEAT GEISHA or CHATKA		NO. ½ TIN	25c
TUNA FISH LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 28c	2	NO. ½ TINS	29c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER		40 FT. ROLL	5c
ROLLED OATS White Spray, Quick Cook or Regular		3 LB. PKG.	15c
SUGAR CONFECTIONERS' or BROWN		1 LB. PKG.	7c
FRIEND'S OR B & M BAKED BEANS	2	28 OZ. TINS	27c
RINSO or OXYDOL		LGE. PKG.	19c
LUX FLAKES		LGE. PKG.	19c
COCOA BAKER'S or HERSHEY'S		½ LB. TIN	7c
GRAPEFRUIT FINAST		NO. 2 TIN	10c
RED SALMON FANCY ALASKA		TALL TIN	25c
PURE LARD REFINED	2	1 LB. CTNS.	23c
OLEO CLOVERDALE	2	1 LB. CTNS.	23c
RITZ or CRAX		1 LB. PKG.	17c
PRIZE BREAD Fresh White Bread Sliced or Unsliced		20 OZ. LOAF	9c
PEANUT BUTTER FINAST		2 LB. JAR	25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Local Sextet Must Win at the Garden to Stay in Hockey Play-Off Running Tonight

Bruins Confident They Will Beat Maple Leafs in Series

BULLETIN

Busher Jackson, star left winger of the Leafs, will not play against the Bruins tonight, Manager Smythe announced this morning. Murray Armstrong will complete the roster.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Our Bruins have their backs to the wall going into the game against the Toronto Maple Leafs tonight. They are two games down and one more defeat spells the end. What to do is their problem and little time is left in which to decide.

Close to 16,000 rabid hockey fans will storm the Boston Garden tonight and 98 per cent of them look to the Bruins to do one thing—win. There have been hints of dire threats at mayhem, rumors of personal atrocities toward certain of the Leafs, and other equally dark insinuations; but while there may be some fans who like such prospects, the majority first demand victory.

Unkind Reflection

This Bruin team is the best Art Ross ever has handled, according to his statements made from the very start of the season. They were successful through the regular season and entered the play-offs favored to win the Stanley Cup. That they have faltered badly in the initial test is an unkind reflection not only on their manager and the hockey fans who have supported them all season, but themselves as well.

Whether to play defensive hockey or offensive hockey tonight, whether to play clean or resort to roughness, is their decision. They do know one thing, however, and need not be told, that whatever style they adopt, the Bruin fans want it to result in victory. It is beginning to rankle uncomfortably in the pride of Boston hockey fans to recall that their fair-haired boys have yet to beat Toronto in play-off hockey. This is the fourth attempt.

The Bruins have a team good enough to beat Toronto. They proved that conclusively all season, first by finishing with a better record than the Leafs, and in the second place they proved their superiority over the Leafs in games played between the two throughout the schedule. All that merely serves as evidence of what the Bruins should do, but tonight will show what they will do.

The Maple Leafs arrived this morning. They were a battered lot physically, but mentally confident. They really are in the driver's seat with two games in hand. In Toronto the Leafs were sent out to pile into our Bruins and that they did. Tonight, on Boston ice before a hostile crowd, and with two games in hand, they have several alternatives. They can, but probably won't, pile into the Bruins. It is more likely that they will adopt safer and saner measures such as playing for the breaks or taking a chance for one game by opening up to score often.

Heavy Responsibilities

The two most burdened individuals before game time are Art Ross, Bruin manager, and Tiny Thompson. The decision on what to do rests with Ross, and Thompson has the cares of protecting the Boston net against flying pucks. The responsibilities are heavy, but if the Bruins play the game they are capable of playing, both Ross and Thompson should come out on top.

Probably both teams will be at full strength. There is a chance that Leafs may purposely rest Harvey Jackson's wrist. It would be better to wait until game time before speculating on line-ups. The Leafs have called Murray Armstrong from Syracuse to help out if needed and Boston has ordered Mel Hill, Red Hamill, and Goalie Frank Brimsek from Providence to report.

Unless these pesky Leafs score early and often, the Bruins should give their supporters a grand exhibition tonight. If the Leafs do forge out front, the Bruins will have to combat not only the Leafs and their lead, but a panicky condition. Nothing more really can be said for either side. Individually, the player knows his job and tonight is the night to do his "stuff."

Heddy Stenuef To Show Skill At Ice Carnival

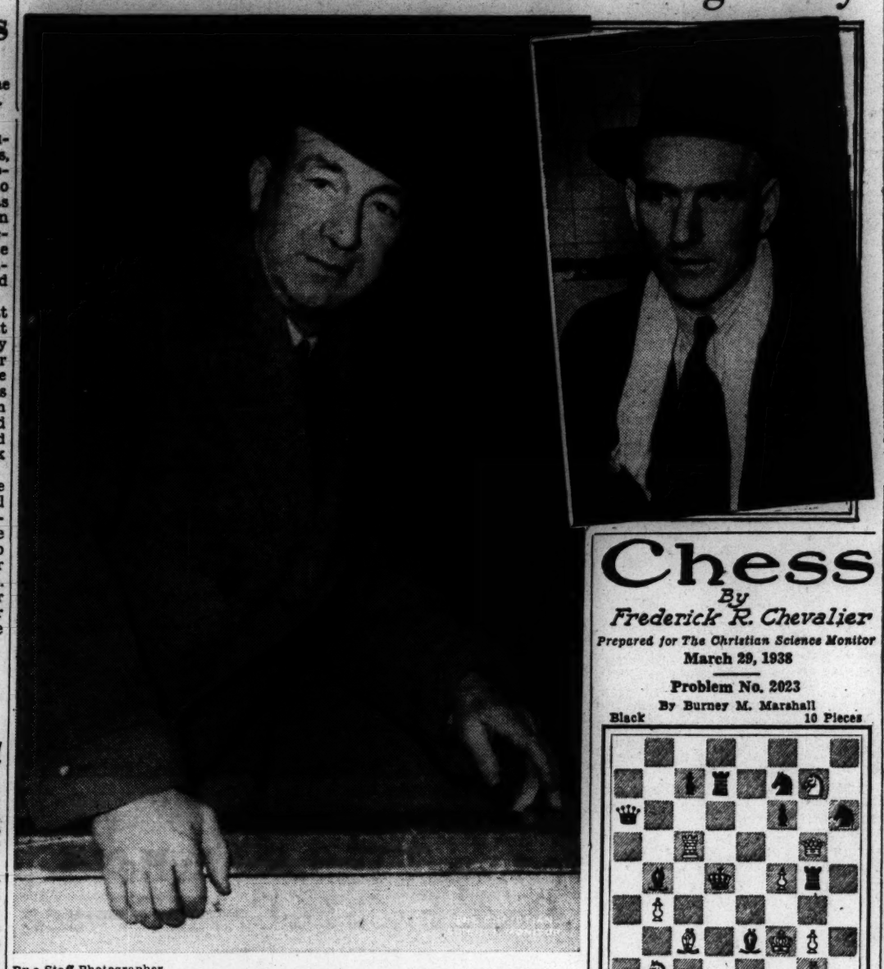
Still another of the world's foremost figure skating stars was added to the cast of "You're Invited," the annual ice carnival of the Skating Club of Boston, today.

The latest acquisition to Boston's big annual amateur ice carnival at the Garden, next Friday and Saturday nights, is Heddy Stenuef, fourth ranking in world championship competition, and the present women's champion of Austria. Miss Stenuef compares very favorably with those other European stars, Vera Hruba and Melitta Brunner, who have skated at the Boston Garden during the past year. Miss Stenuef is sure to be one of the big hits of the carnival when she skates her specialty—a Swedish interpretive number.

The acquisition of Miss Stenuef is the second important addition to the roster of championship names, in the star-studded ice carnival. Only yesterday, it was announced that Felix Kasper, newest of world champions, the successor to the great Karl Shafer, had agreed to come to Boston and give a demonstration of his skating.

Needless to say, outside of the skilled and accomplished skating of our own local amateurs, the feature attraction of "You're Invited" will be Evelyn Chandler, who returns to the Hub, after two years' absence.

Ross on the Fence and Irvin Sitting Pretty



By a Staff Photographer
Art Ross, Manager of the Bruins, and (Inset) Dick Irvin, Coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs

Southern Pick-Ups

New Enthusiasm in Sox Camp

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 29—Several items of importance have taken shape in this Red Sox training camp during the past week. After another brief stay in the Bees' headquarters in Bradenton, one returns here to discover new enthusiasm in connection with the young pitching staff of the Fenway club.

With the opening of the regular American League pennant race less than a month away, the Red Sox pitching situation has been strengthened by the arrival of at least three young men. Jim Bagby, Jr., the Hazleton rookie, who hits as well as he pitches; Emerson Dickman, the tall, handsome Little Rock right-hander, and Charley Wagner, the 22-year-old sensation from Minneapolis.

As a result of their work in exhibition games and inter-club engagements, the above trio ranks ahead of all newcomers.

Over Six Feet

Bagby stands two inches over the six-foot mark and weighs close to 170 pounds. He will grow heavier. A consistent batter, young Jim may some day leave the hurling rubber and continue his career in the outfield. But first, Joe Cronin wants to see him throwing against American League hitters.

Bagby is perhaps the most pleasant surprise. Although he won 21 games last year at Hazleton, with an earned run average of 2.71, the Red Sox almost moved him up to the Little Rock club in the Southern Association without looking at him. But with the pitching staff in a state of confusion, Jim was given an opportunity to jump into the battle with his more experienced teammates.

Dickman has everything. He is fast, with a good curve, and has a build that will stand hard work. Several of the newspaper boys thought he was ready last spring, but Cronin gave him an extra term at Little Rock.

Wagner Smart Player

Wagner is not as fast as either Dickman or Bagby, but he is unusually smart for a youngster. His minor-league record speaks for itself. In the Minneapolis park, one of the tougest for pitchers anywhere in the minors, Charley managed 20 victories in 45 games.

Cronin also likes Byron Humphreys, the right-hander who went South with the Red Sox in 1935. Humphreys is a control pitcher, and when he can throw balls to spots he is hard to beat.

However, Cronin, as usual, is withholding final judgment until he has studied his pitchers on the northward journey, and in those two annual City series games with the Bees in Boston.

If the Red Sox keep Bagby, Dickman, and Wagner, familiar faces must pass out of the Fenway picture. Adding the three youngsters to the list which already includes Lefty Grove, Jack Wilson, Fritz Ostermueller, and Johnny Marcum, there is only one other open berth on the mound roster.

Jim Henry, the quiet Memphis right-hander, is making his final bid for recognition under Cronin. This is Jim's third training adventure, and if he misses again, the Sox must cut the strings.

The same is true of Lee Rogers, the Alabaman. Lee is a left-hander.

The Red Sox will return to Sarasota next spring. It will be their seventh consecutive trip here.

Leo Nonnenkamp, the Little Rock outfielder, should have a permanent locker at Fenway Park. He can perform the double duty of infield and outfield reserve. Leo is at home either in centerfield or at first base.

Jim Tabor also is versatile. The rookie infielder goes well at both third and shortstop.

Ice Hockey Dribbling

In view of the comments concerning ice conditions here at the Garden at times, it is surprising to hear that the Maple Leafs like Boston ice better than their own.

The Boston & Maine Railroad announced last night by J. W. Smith, vice-president and general-manager, that train service will be provided the hockey fans no matter how late the game may be. Ten minutes after the final bell the hockey fan will get his regular train home.

The result of that possible barnstorming trip of Detroit and Canadiens to Europe should be interesting. Exhibition games seldom are satisfactory and English hockey fans might not like the brand.

Before long opinion will be uniform that Eddie Shore be recognized as the greatest hockey player who ever played the game. He has won the valuable player trophy three times and has missed being named on the all-star team only twice. He has been playing 11 years in the major league and what more can you ask?

Our Bruins have a pretty sad record in play-off hockey. They have been in the finals many times and won the old Stanley Cup only once. Certainly not much to boast about.

Americans and Chicago open up in New York tonight and residents in Connecticut attempting early sleep may be awakened between the fire of wild cheering in the Boston and New York Gardens.

Since there seems to be so much drama in the play-offs, it might be a good plan to stop wasting time with regular schedules and have only play-offs, thereby eliminating the long season games to qualify six out of eight teams.

Who will be the star of tonight's game?

Additional light has been provided for the Garden tonight. There are 20 1500-watt drop lights available and there should be no obstructed view because of the light conditions for the goalies.

The game will go to a positive finish regardless of how much overtime is necessary. In the event of overtime the fans will see a new ice surface made. The ice will be swept between periods.

Bob Murphy, Garden superintendent, saw the games in Toronto and states that the ice up there was not comparable to Boston ice after the first period.

Ag Smith and Bert McCaffrey will referee tonight's game.

Mr. J. Conn Smythe, Toronto manager, will attend the game.

Leafs have three of their former stars with the team as guests, big Charlie Conacher, King Clancy and Hal Cotton. . . . Joe Stark former Philadelphia and Amerk's goalie, is the spare netminder with the visitors. . . . A party of close to 40 accompanied the team. . . . Smythe is looking for a country club, or spot outside Boston, to take his players if the series goes beyond tonight. . . . Smythe signed Bob Heron of Toronto Goodyears and sent him to Syracuse to take the place of Armstrong. . . . Dit Clapper figures that if the Bruins win tonight they will take the series. . . . Frank Seike, Dick Irvin and Smythe serve as the board of strategy for Toronto.

W. M.

Few Countries Will Support Davis Cup Plan

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The British Empire's suggestion that Davis Cup competition be held on a biennial, instead of an annual, basis will receive little support from European countries when it is submitted to the meeting of Davis Cup tennis representatives in London June 30.

An Associated Press poll of European sentiment yesterday clearly indicated the proposal will be defeated. Only Switzerland is expected to support the measure outright. Germany likes the idea but will offer a biennial plan of its own.

On the other hand, France, Italy, Norway, Ireland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia all definitely are opposed to the plan.

With Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm still in jail awaiting trial on a morals charge, Germany favors the biennial system provided the American and European zone finalists are decided one year and the interzone finals and challenge round played the next.

German officials said, however, they were opposed definitely to any suggestion that Davis Cup play be skipped entirely in alternate years.

"Under that system," they pointed out, "Davis Cup courts would be idle one year and congested, as at present, the next."

Polish officials said their players usually play only one or two rounds anyway and declared the biennial system would reduce Polish interest to practically nothing.

The French oppose the idea because (1) they like the annual gate receipts and, (2) believe annual competition helps develop young players. In contrast, Switzerland will support the biennial plan because it can't afford the expense of annual competition.

"The importance of the event justifies annual matches," Italian officials. "We see no evidence of a need of change."

Asked to clarify Great Britain's reasons for supporting the change, H. Roper-Barrett, non-playing captain of England's team the past few years, said:

"We believe there's too much lawn tennis competition for an amateur to play and still attend to his business. We used to fold up our record books from September until May. Now there's major competition going on somewhere in the world all the time. We believe the annual Davis Cup matches encourage players to expect money which as amateurs they've no right to get."

Barrett said Great Britain could not accept America's suggestion they drop out every other year.

"Obviously we couldn't hope to keep pace by playing every other year if others had advantage of annual competition."

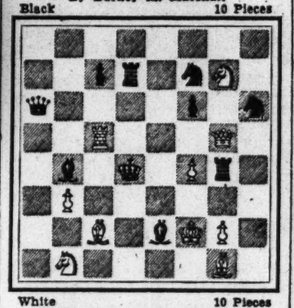
South Africa will raise the question at the June meeting.

Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
March 29, 1938

Problem No. 2023
By Burney M. Marshall

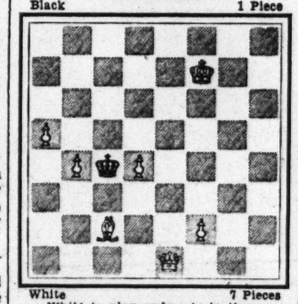
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(New Orleans Times-Picayune, Feb. 16, 1920. A "shut-off" key at heavy sacrifice.)

Problem No. 2024
By R. Cheney

Black 1 Piece



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(British Chess Magazine, August, 1932. Commended, July-December three-move tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2021. K-Kt7
No. 2022. 1. B-B4 Q-K8
2. B-Q6
1. ——— Q-Rch
2. Kt-Q8ch

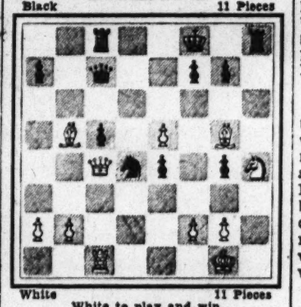
End-Game No. 401. Black wins: 1 . . . RxB(Black); 2 RxR, R-B8ch; 3 R-Q, Q-K8ch; 4 Resigns.

End-Game

In the position below, according to "Alekhine-Euwe World's Championship Match, 1937," published by Chess, English periodical, Euwe, playing White in the nineteenth game, missed "a complicated and yet clear-cut win." Incidentally, this collection of games is an excellent value, 2/6 or 60 cents, postpaid anywhere. In addition to the games themselves, with annotations from various masters, there are pictures and stories about the match. It may be secured from Chess, Sutton Coldfield, England, or from George Demare, 189 Phillips Street, Methuen, Mass., the local agent.

End-Game No. 402

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Marshall Chess Club-Manhattan Chess Club match was finally drawn, 8-8. Since the National championship preliminaries and finals will occupy the chess arena for the next few weeks, the tie will not be played off at this time. Thus, at least for the present, the New York team championship remains undecided, each club having won three matches and drawn one.

The Massachusetts State championship tournament is now under way with two major sections of 11 and a minor section of 11. The three leading players in each major section will play a final round-robin. Stark and Gates lead one section, with Daly, Shapiro, and Sturgis ahead in the other.

The American Chess Federation championship tournament is tentatively scheduled to begin July 8 in Boston.

Capablanca visited his alma mater on the evening of March 19, when he was the guest of the Faculty Club of Columbia University, where "Capa" was a student some 30 years ago. After a dinner, 14 men at Cuban simultaneously. Donald Belcher was the only victor, the 13 others being defeated. Among the spectators was Jose R. Capablanca, Jr., a student at the Riverdale Country School.

The game below was played in the Massachusetts championship now under way. Adams, former New England, State, and Boston champion, loses his favorite Albin Counter Gambit.

Albin Counter Gambit

Stark White	Adams Black	Stark White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 B-Q5ch	K-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K4	21 P-K4	Kt-Q2
3 PxKP	P-Q5	22 Q-B2	B-B
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-B5	P-B3
5 P-KKt3	B-K3	24 KtxP	KxKt
6 QKt-Q2	B-QKt5	25 RxP	Kt-Kt6ch
7 Q-B2	KKt-K2	26 K-B2	QxBP
8 P-QR3	BxKtch	27 Q-R4ch	KxR
9 BxB	Kt-Kt3	28 PxQch	BxPch
10 B-B4	P-B3	29 KxKt	PxB
11 PxP	QxP	30 R-Ktch	K-B2
12 P-K3	PxP	31 Q-R5ch	K-B3
13 PxP	CastlesKR	32 Q-Kt5ch	K-K3
14 Castles	B-B4	33 R-Kch	K-Q2
15 B-Q3	B-Kt5	34 Q-Kt7ch	P-B
16 B-K4	KtxB	35 RxRch	RxR
17 KtPxKt	QR-K	36 PxP	B-K8
18 Kt-Kt5	P-KKt3	37 Q-Kt4ch	Resigns
19 QR-Kt	B-B4		

Both players were in time trouble toward the end.

The Marshall-Manhattan match brought the cream of New York's talent together. Below, Kupchik defeats Polland. Both players will compete in the National championship, which begins in April.

English Opening

Polland White	Kupchik Black	Polland White	Kupchik Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22 P-K4	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 Q-Q3	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	24 BxP	B-Q4
4 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	25 Q-KB3	R-R7
5 P-Kt3	B-K2	26 R-Kt	B-K3
6 Castles	Castles	27 Q-K3	Kt-Q3
7 B-Kt2	Kt-K5	28 B-B3	BxKt
8 PxP	PxP	29 PxB	Kt-B5
9 Q-B3	P-QB3	30 Q-QB3	Q-Q7
10 P-Q3	Kt-Kt4	31 KR-QB	P-QKt4
11 QKt-Q2	KtxKtch	32 P-R4	P-R4
12 KtxKt	B-B3	33 B-R	KR-R
13 P-Q4	B-K	34 B-Kt2	K-R2
14 KR-K	Kt-B	35 R-R	RxR
15 QR-Q	P-KKt3	36 QxQ	KtxQ
16 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	37 RxR	RxR
17 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	38 BxR	Kt-B6ch
18 P-K3	P-QR4	39 K-B	B-B5ch
19 P-QR3	Kt-B3	40 K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch
20 Q-Kt3	PxP	Resigns	
21 PxP	Kt-Kt4		

Polland was gradually outmanoeuvered in interesting mid-game piece play.

Three Boston Players Make Hockey League All-Star Six

1938 National Hockey League All-Star Teams

First Team	Second Team
Thompson (Chi.), lw	lw, Blake, Can.)
Cowley (Bos.), c	c, Apps (Tor.)
Tied Drillon (Tor.) and Dillon (Ran.)	for rw
Siebert (Can.), ld	ld, Seibert (Chi.)
Shore (Bos.), rd	rd, Coulter (Ran.)
Thompson (Bos.), g	g, Kerr (Ran.)
Patrick (Ran.), coach	Ross (Bos.)

MONTREAL, March 29 (AP)—Reflecting the happenings of the 1937-38 National Hockey League season, the Detroit Red Wings' stars who were so much in evidence a year ago are entirely missing from the latest all-star team picked for the Canadian Press by hockey writers of the big league cities.

Instead, the eighth annual team is dominated by the Boston Bruins, with the Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers claiming shares in the honors.

Norm Smith, Ebbie Goodfellow, Marty Barry and Larry Aurie, as well as Manager Jack Adams, failed to repeat last year's feat of winning all-star berths. Barry, fourth in the balloting for the center post, was the only one who drew any attention.

Boston places Goalie Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, Eddie Shore, veteran defense ace, and Bill Cowley, youthful center, on the first team while Manager Art Ross was runner-up to Lester Patrick of the Rangers in the voting for all-star coach.

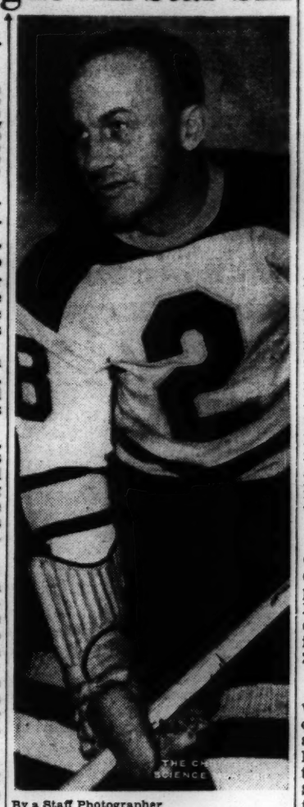
The first tie for a position since the business of selecting star teams was started and the second brother act provided high spots in the balloting.

Gordon Drillon of Toronto, league-leading scorer, and Cecil Dillon of the New York Rangers, who gave him a hard race for honors until late in the season, share the first-team right wing berth. Dillon, a native of Toledo, Ohio, incidentally is the first player born in the United States to make the all-star team.

Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks, brother of the Boston goalie, was named left winger on the first team. The other member is Albert (Babe) Siebert, veteran defenseman of the Montreal Canadiens and only holdover from last year's first team.

Before the Thompsons came along, Lionel Conacher, with Chicago in 1934, and Chuck Conacher of Toronto were the only brothers ever to win all-star recognition.

Although the 33-year-old Siebert is on the team for the third straight year, the real veterans are Les Patrick, named as coach seven times, and Shore, who has failed to make the first team only twice. Tiny Thompson was all-star goalie in 1936.



By a Staff Photographer
Eddie Shore

Sporting Around the Hub

The quarterfinals in the fifth annual New England indoor tennis championships were reached yesterday with no upsets recorded in first and second rounds. Virginia Ellis, seeded No. 4, scored victories over Mary Casey of Dedham, 6—0, 6—0, and Joanna Bass of Boston, 6—2, 6—2. Virginia Rice Johnson, after receiving a first-round bye, won her second-round match, 6—0, 6—1, over Mrs. Martha Elliott. The women's doubles play starts today.

Dartmouth swimmers elected Robert Cushman of Winchester to captain the Big Green mermen next season. William I. Kent of Merion, Pa., was chosen to lead the squash team for next season at a meeting held by the lettermen.

Something new in swimming is to be tried out today at the Huntington Avenue, Boston, Y. M. C. A., when a quadrangular meet will be held by "Y" teams from Newton, Lynn, Northeastern, and the Boston "Y" Jayvees.

The Boston Park Department's annual novice boxing tournament is scheduled to start next Saturday evening. There will be 24 bouts on tap. During the past indoor season there have been 2,341 boys participating in trial bouts to make up the teams representing the 11 municipal gymnasiums. The matches will take place at Curtis Hall Gym, Jamaica Plain.

Sherbrooke's strong hockey sextet possibly may stay over another week after their next Sunday afternoon's game with the Olympics and stretch the series to three contests. If these plans go through, the Sherbrooke six will meet the local club on April 9 and 10. Coach Hago Harrington is on the look out for a good wing to fill in for Paul Guibord, who will not be here for Sunday's game.

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's diamond forces has solved one of his outfield positions. Bill Little, who starred for English High a few years ago, is the answer to the Husky mentor's problem. Little always has been an infielder, last season playing the shortstop position for Northeastern, but because of an arm injury Gallagher feels it is for Little's best interest to switch him to the outfield. Bill was one of the most consistent batters on the club last year, and Coach Gallagher looks for him to gather a lot of runs for the Huskies this season.

Troop No. 3 Junior Rifle Club of Roxbury has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Association, the national governing body of the sport of rifle shooting. The club will adhere to the national organization's rules and instructions, which have served to give rifle shooting competition the best safety record of any scholastic sport. It is one of 3,000 rifle and pistol shooting clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Breadon Replies To Judge Landis

ST. LOUIS, March 29 (AP)—President Sam Breadon, replying to Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis's denunciation of the St. Louis Cardinals' farm system, said today the plan had proved to be "the salvation of the minor leagues."

Breadon declared organized baseball owed to Branch Rickey, vice-president of the Cardinals and originator of the farm system, "more than to any man or official connected with the game."

He said Rickey was responsible for a "rebirth" of the minor leagues to their present stalwart proportions and "should receive a vote of thanks from the commissioner's office for what he had done for baseball, and not censure."

In one part of his decision on Wednesday, Judge Landis charged that the Cardinals, through Rickey, had entered into a secret "gentlemen's agreement" with Cedar Rapids of the Three-I League to control two teams in each of four minor leagues.

In reply, Breadon made the flat statement: "The St. Louis Club did not control the Cedar Rapids Club and it did not violate the rule that two clubs in the same league cannot be owned or controlled by any one club."

Judge Landis fined Cedar Rapids $588 and made all but one of its players free agents. He likewise ordered free agency for all players of four Cedar Rapids affiliates, Mitchell of the Nebraska League, Fayetteville of the Arkansas-Missouri, Crookston of the Northern League and Newport of the Northeast Arkansas League.

In other parts of his decision, the Commissioned fined Springfield of the Western Association $1,000 and Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League $588. He also made free agents of all players of Monett of the Arkansas-Missouri League.

"I regret more than anything else," Breadon said in his prepared statement, "that these small leagues may now be seriously embarrassed to operate again this year, and I regret, too, the loss of jobs of a number of young players in these days of unemployment."

He denied there had been any illegal financial dealings between the Cardinal-owned Springfield team and Monett. He said, instead, Springfield's aid had kept Monett from failing, "which might have caused the league to fail."

"The Commissioner has penalized the Springfield club," he continued, "instead of commending them for what they did in enabling the Monett club to finish the season, and the ball players to receive their salaries. And his decision not only penalizes us for this, but also penalizes ball players who may not be able to secure jobs and who were not parties to any violation of any rule."

Phillies Option Ehrensberger

BILOXI, Miss., March 29 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has released, on option, Bill Ehrensberger, rookie pitcher, to the Baltimore International League club.

Bonura-Kuhel Trade Benefit To Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 29—Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, calls the recent Washington-Chicago deal one of those unusual player transactions that will benefit both clubs. Seldom do major league trades bring success on all sides. The White Sox sent Zeke Bonura to the Capitol City for Joe Kuhel.

Says Cronin: "Joe Kuhel will hit more than .300 in Chicago, and I'll tell you why. It's just a matter of pitching. Kuhel was a left-hander, like five other players in that Washington lineup. Naturally, opposing clubs sent as many southpaws as possible against the Nats in an effort to keep the portside batters under control. Now Kuhel is a member of a club with six right-handed hitters and Joe, therefore, will do more hitting against right-handers. Also he should be the best defensive first baseman the White Sox have had in years."

Drove in 100 Runs

Bonura, a fair-haired boy with the Chicago fans, batted .345 in 1937 and drove in an even 100 runs. The previous season he produced 138. Kuhel's '37 average was .283, with only 61 runs driven in. However, Joe is just as advanced in fielding as Zeke is at the plate.

In the cool of the evening, under veranda palms, one catches whispers of comment involving the Yankees and Browns. At the major and minor league meetings last December, certain gentlemen connected with the St. Louis club were crying for a solution to the Yankee monopoly. "What is the league going to do to help the weaker teams?" they shouted. "How can we compete with the Ruppert millions and hold up our heads in the American League?"

But this attitude changed suddenly, apparently. Or perhaps the Browns have lost their sense of player values. For when the St. Louis outfit traded Billy Knickerbocker to Yankee Stadium for Don Heffner, it is the unanimous opinion of experts in the vicinity that the world champions were strengthened by several games.

Also, at the draft meeting, the Browns passed up Beggs, the Newark mound sensation, and took McQuinn, who had been turned down before in the majors. And they received McQuinn for practically nothing. Are the Browns exercising a working agreement with the Yanks?

One Extra Outfielder

With Ted Williams on the Minneapolis roster, Joe Cronin has only one extra outfielder. As this was written, the first five were Roger Cramer, Ben Chapman, Joe Vosmik, Fabian Gaffke and Leo Nonnenkamp, leaving only Lindsey Deal on the outside. Deal will try another season at Little Rock. Bob Daughters, the former Holy Cross star, is spending most of his time on the infield. His handicap is a weak throwing arm.

Williams will be heard from later. He is lanky and extremely awkward on the bases and in the field, but he is not exactly a rube with a bat. In fact, Cronin predicts the youngster will knock down that short right field fence in the Minneapolis ball park.

Colorful

Williams is a colorful youngster, sometimes a little fresh, but full of fun and popular with the older Red Sox. His actions often bring back memories of grammar school days. A year at Minneapolis, under the talented management of Donie Bush, will shake much of the hay out of the youngster's hair.

Shorts . . . Bob Quinn, president of the Bees, would have paid almost any price for Bill Knickerbocker, but the infielder could not be waived out of the American League . . . The Bees were also on the trail of Ted Williams . . . No mention of pennants is heard in the Red Sox camp this spring . . . Best looking rookies in the Grapefruit League: Bagby of the Red Sox, Outfielder Lee Gamble of the Cincinnati Reds, Second Baseman Joe Gordon of the Yankees, Outfielder Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals and Outfielder Max West of the Bees.

E. R.

Spalding's Guide Names Lou Gehrig

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—John B. Foster, veteran editor of Spalding's Official Baseball Guide, selects only one player now on the active list, Lou Gehrig of the world champion Yankees, in picking his all-time, all-star nine for the 1938 guide.

Foster's choices, based upon a half century of observation, follow: Pitcher, Cy Young; catcher, William (Buck) Ewing; first base, Lou Gehrig; second base, Napoleon Lajoie; shortstop, Hans Wagner; third base, Jimmy Collins; center field, Tris Speaker; left field, Babe Ruth; right field, Ty Cobb.

Foster picks Earl Averill, now with the Cleveland Indians, as center fielder on his substitute team, but otherwise hands the palm again to old timers, as follows: Pitcher, Christy Mathewson; catcher, Roger Bresnahan; first base, Fred Tenney; second base, Eddie Collins; shortstop, Herman Long; third base, Arthur Devlin; right field, Willie Keeler; left field, Fred Clarke.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Detroit 8, Boston (N) 2.
Cincinnati 3, Washington 0.
New York (N) 14, Jersey City 1.
New York (A) 14, Kansas City 2.
Hollywood 11, Chicago (A) 2.
Boston (A) 13, Toronto 9.
Philadelphia (A) 8, Memphis 8.
Chicago (N) 9, Los Angeles 6.
Pittsburgh 8, Sacramento 7.
Newark 12, Louisville 6.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 3.

N. E. College Results

Baseball

Maryland 16, Vermont 4.

Tennis

Williams 5, Duke 4.

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Commerce and Finance

• Mexico Forced to Curtail Oil Output, Lacking Foreign Market •

Business and Industry

Sales of Cotton Cloth Decline But Sentiment Better

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Small filling-in sales, chiefly at cut prices, featured primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, but general sentiment in the trade became more cheerful following the action of the Senate Finance Committee in killing the Pope proposal for re-enactment of the cotton processing tax.

Cotton goods distributors predicted that the passage of such a measure would have plunged the cotton textile industry into a period of renewed depression and the removal of this hazard, at least for the balance of the present year, was reflected in a renewed hope of further gray goods buying in the early future.

Total Sales Decline

Total sales of gray cloths for the week were substantially under the current rate of loom output even though production has been much curtailed. Small order were the rule. Second hand goods were offered at prices a quarter to half a cent under mill prices but many first hands refused to reach for business at this time, and held their quotations intact regardless of resale prices.

Standard print cloth constructions moved at slightly lower prices than a week ago, but total sales of this type of goods were said to have totaled hardly more than 4,000,000 yards for the week. The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares sold in first and second hands at 6½ cents and some resale goods also were picked up at 6⅜ cents, though many mills continued to quote 6⅝ cents the same as last week.

Odd constructions were moving apparently in greater volume than the standard numbers. Sizable quantities of 38½-inch 4.25 yard 72x76s moved at 6⅛ cents with occasional sales a sixteenth lower.

Narrow Goods Active

Narrow goods were moving rather briskly at 3¼ cents for 27-inch 7.60 yard 64x60s, and at 4 cents for 32-inch goods of the same count.

Sheetings were rather slow and prices on some constructions began to weaken somewhat. Trading was light.

Carded broadcloths were moderately active, and prices moved to slightly lower levels. The 80x60s changed hands at 4⅞ cents and the 38-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s at 6⅜ cents which is down a quarter cent from the previous week.

In the heavy goods division, osnaburgs were rather active and firm in price. Mills were practically sold up on their production after sales of 40-inch 2.05 yard goods at 7¼ cents, while 36-inch 2.85 yard brought 7¼ cents, while 36-inch 2.85 yard went at 5⅜ cents.

The combed goods division of the market was considerably more active but prices were considered by mills very unprofitable. Despite this fact, combed lawns sold on a basis of 5¾ cents for 9-yard 76x72s, and 6¾ cents for 40-inch 8:50 yard 88x80s, and 8¾ cents for 7.50 yard 96x100s. Dimity stripes and checks were moving at 6⅜ cents for 36-inch 96x68s and 7½ cents for 36½-inch 114x64s and 8½ cents for 116x76s. Both organdies and combed voiles were moving on a basis of 4¾ cents, while combed broadcloths were being taken in moderate quantities at 9½ cents for plain 128x68s or 136x60s.

Pettengill Bill Hit by Eastman

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Interstate Commerce Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman told a Senate committee the Pettengill bill to repeal the long and short haul clause of the Commerce Act might result in a rate war between railroads and water carriers and an adverse affect on employment in the transportation industries.

The bill would permit railroads to charge lower rates for long hauls than short hauls in the same direction over the same route.

"If you give the railroads permission to go after traffic now hauled by the intercoastal shipping lines," Mr. Eastman said, "it is ridiculous to suppose that the water carriers are going to sit back and see their business taken away from them.

"They are going to reduce rates to hold it and then you are going to have a serious competitive situation."

Questioning the claims of supporters of the legislation that it would increase railroad employment by permitting the roads to compete with water carriers on more equitable terms, Mr. Eastman said:

"There is no evidence this bill will put an additional man to work."

Judge Postpones Whitney Sentence

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The sentencing of Richard Whitney, Wall Street broker, who pleaded guilty to two charges of grand larceny after the failure of his firm, Richard Whitney and Company, was postponed today for two weeks by General Sessions Judge Owen W. Bohan.

The delay was requested by Irwin Kurtz, federal bankruptcy referee, and William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to facilitate an SEC inquiry and federal bankruptcy proceedings. Whitney will be sentenced April 11.

Whitney's firm was suspended from the Stock Exchange March 8, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed the same day in Federal Court.

Wants Anchor Post Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—B. B. Tate, chairman of the board of Anchor Post Fence Co., has sent a telegram to all directors reading as follows: "See no reason for ridiculous quotations of stocks of useful companies. Please wire approval for company to purchase 5 per cent outstanding capital stock for members of organization to purchase with time to pay."

Number at Work Up in February

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Unemployment has declined slightly between January and February, bringing the number of unemployed in the latter month to a total of 10,478,000, according to estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board made public here.

Declining unemployment during the month, placed by the board at 27,000, was due primarily to an increase in employment in agriculture, manufacturing and construction which more than compensated for declines in other industries, it added.

Study Shows Women Earn More in Small Than in Big Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Big business tends to pay higher wages than small organizations, but women workers earn more in small plants, according to a report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Other highlights of the study, which covers more than 740,000 workers in nearly 200 separate occupations in eight leading industries, are that a comparison of earnings in identical occupations shows that women receive less pay than men and that the average hours of work tend to be shortest in the Far West.

The South, it adds, has the longest hours in lumber, furniture, and electrical industries and shortest in cotton textile industry, foundries and machine shops; average hourly earnings of male workers are highest in Far West, in foundries, machine shops, furniture, lumber, printing and paper and pulp industries, with weekly earnings averaging higher in the East in four of the seven industries covered.

Hourly earnings are from 15 per cent to 35 per cent lower in small communities than in the larger cities, with less variation in weekly earnings, the report adds.

The report holds that "existing variations in living costs are not sufficient to account for the differentials in wages."

Walter L. Fry Urges Little Business Men To Oppose New Deal

DETROIT (AP)—Walter L. Fry, who went on a "boss sit-down strike" when the employees of Fry Products, Inc., struck last year, called upon "little business men" to organize in opposition to the New Deal.

He proposed the formation of "Little Business, Inc." Membership would be open to executives or salaried employees of any industry or small business. It would be nonpartisan, but would work through the existing major parties to "put men in Washington who know how to run a business, and let them run the biggest business in the world on a sound, business-like basis."

"I am offering this plan," said Mr. Fry, whose company manufactures seat covers, "because my business, in common with all other industry, is suffering from the lack of business activity, the fear and the uncertainty which has paralyzed the nation. I believe the 26,000,000 little business men in the country, organized and pulling together, can lift us from this Hoover depression which Mr. Roosevelt has done nothing about except make worse."

Among the objectives outlined in literature he began sending to 20,000 business men and business groups were:

"Stop the present government policy of what I believe to be persecution and ruin.

"Replace the ignorant, inexperienced, inefficient, professional politician.

"Sell industry to labor, the farmer and the nation."

Mr. Fry proposed as the slogan of his proposed organization "a job for every worker; a profit for every business."

Income Taxes Rise Moderately in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal income tax collections in the first 25 days of March exceeded collections in the full month of March last year, the Treasury said today.

Through March 25, the Treasury garnered $704,108,389 in income taxes, which was $4,000,000 more than collected in all of March, 1937. Last estimates by the Treasury indicate a 5 per cent increase, this year.

Olds Motor, Fisher Body Plants Close for a Week

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Charles L. McCuen, general manager of the Olds Motor Works, a General Motors division, announced the plant here would close Monday for a week to rearrange production schedules and employment shifts. Mr. McCuen said the plant, which has operated from one to three days a week, would reopen April 5 on a three-day-a-week basis.

The Lansing plant of the Fisher Body Corporation will follow the same schedule.

Group Life Premiums Free Of Social Security Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Companies which give group life insurance policies to their employees do not have to pay social security taxes on the insurance premiums, the Internal Revenue Bureau said.

The cost of the insurance should not be considered as wages paid to employees, the bureau said, because the employees have no equity in the policies.

Oil Now Becoming Kansas' Greatest Wealth Producer

By W. B. Harrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Kansas is becoming "oil minded." The state is rapidly awakening to the vast potentialities of its oil and gas resources, of which only a comparatively few have been aware until recent months. Today interest in oil development is taking the lead over interest in the long established wealth producing products which have kept Kansas in the front rank of agricultural commonwealths — wheat, livestock, alfalfa, poultry, dairying.

Draw a rectangle with the length representing 400 miles and the width 200 miles and you have roughly the area of Kansas. And here is the strange fact: divide that rectangle in any way you wish and oil has been found in almost every major division of it. Oil was first discovered in the extreme southeastern part of the state in 1889, at around 1,000 feet. Slowly but steadily the discoveries extended westward and northward, until the great producing areas of Butler County, about one-third the way across Kansas from east to west, were reached. That was 25 years ago.

Russell County Active

Soon after the rich Butler County fields were developed, a geologist, who had studied Kansas soil formations and outcroppings, made a wildcat location in Russell County, 200 miles northwest of Butler, and brought in a good well. Today Russell County has some 400 producing wells.

This discovery opened a vast territory to exploration. Kansas now ranks third in the Mid-Continent area. Texas is first, and Oklahoma second. It is, however, becoming more and more a question which will ultimately lead, as Kansas is gaining steadily in actual production. In the past four years the official potential production of the State's oil wells has risen from 200,000 barrels daily to 3,000,000 barrels daily. Because of lack of pipe line facilities to handle this unanticipated quantity of new production, the State is only marketing 165,000 barrels per day, or 5½ per cent of its potential.

The combined pipe lines capacity of the State at present is only 210,000 barrels. Many larger lines and extensions of present lines are needed to handle the output. Also the field seems wide open for refineries with advantageous locations as to supply of crude and market for gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oil.

Kansas' Strategic Location

Kansas has a natural advantage in being the nearest source of supply for nine states, eight of which are north and east, in which there is very little crude oil produced. These states are Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana. Already several sizable refineries have been located in strategic points in Kansas and find they have an advantage of 10 cents to 15 cents per barrel of crude cost in their proximity to this market.

Of the 105 counties in which Kansas is divided, 55 are now producing oil. In 1937, 69,000,000 barrels of crude worth $80,000,000 was marketed. If 25 per cent of the State's potential production had been realized upon, the income would have been three times the average gross market value of its wheat crop—and Kansas is the greatest wheat state in the Union.

Big as these figures are, they do not tell the story of the concrete benefits to Kansas of this industry. Approximately one fourth of the State's entire area is under lease for oil or gas—between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 acres—on which an average rental is paid to the land owner, usually $1 per acre. This yields the farmers of the State an annual revenue of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, all of which is net, without labor or expense. In addition, where production is found, the rental stops but the farmer gets his one eighth royalty free of all development or operation expense, and that runs into more millions annually.

18,000 Oil Wells

There are 18,000 oil wells in the State. In 1937 there were 1,881 new tests drilled. These cost, when fully equipped, from $5,000 in the shallow districts in the eastern part to $40,000 in the 5,000-foot wells in the western section.

The oil industry has invested $400,000,000 in Kansas. It employs thousands of skilled workers at wages from $6 to $15 per day in drilling and operating wells. It is the biggest single factor in the State's high degree of prosperity today as shown on national business charts.

In the extreme southwestern part of Kansas is the largest natural gas deposit yet found on this continent, with huge pipe lines carrying this product thousands of miles to such cities as Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit. Where gas is found usually oil is later found, and that is what southwest Kansas expects.

The famous "dust bowl" is the heart of this district, and has a fair chance of being transferred from a semi-desert into a rich oil and gas area. In a single county in western Kansas (Barton) in 1937, the farmers paid $250,000 in state, county and township taxes and received in rentals from oil leases on undeveloped lands $1,100,000.

One fourth of all farms in Kansas have sufficient cash coming in each year from oil and gas lease rentals to pay the taxes and something over. This is true in a score of counties near the Kansas-Colorado border where farming conditions otherwise have been bad the past five years.

Wichita Center of Activity

Wichita is the center of activity in the oil industry in Kansas. On a clear day one can stand on the roof of a 14-story building here and see oil derricks in every direction.

In many cases the oil pools are far apart, indicating extensive undeveloped potential territory. Where did this oil come from? Authorities differ, but the widest accepted theory is that the Kansas prairies were once the bottom of a sea, and that when this sea was drained great schools of fishes congregated in pools, and decomposed into oil.

Utility Holding Companies Act to Register With SEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The larger half of the utility holding company industry which had hitherto failed to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission under 1935 legislation is today losing no time in registering, and preparing for considerable corporate readjustment, as a result of yesterday's Supreme Court decision.

A few hours after the Court's decision, companies with aggregate assets valued at $1,400,000,000 acted to get under the ropes. And the SEC issued a moderating statement, saying that "the future under this act is a challenge both to the quality of our administration and to the quality of the industry's leadership," in notable contrast to general stocks, although the Supreme Court's decision turns one more significant corner in utilities regulation.

Only 44 per cent of utility holding companies had registered prior to yesterday, with the biggest units in an aggregate capitalization of between $14,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 still outside.

Bankers Get Out

But the rush began yesterday, and continues today, as big holding companies file notice of intention to register, which in the eyes of SEC constitutes registration. Commonwealth & Southern Corporation—whose Tennessee Valley properties are now under negotiation for public purchase—was one of the first to get in yesterday.

Meantime, officials of banking institutions—who under the 1935 act are prohibited from keeping office in holding companies—began a procession of resignations. George Whitney, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., Hendon Chubb, of Chubb & Son, and Landon K. Thorne, of Thorne, Loomis & Co., were among the first to resign from the Board of United Corporation, one of the greatest of the holding companies, formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1929 to dominate the utility field on the Eastern Seaboard.

A broad outline of prospective policy toward the holding companies which are tumbling into its fold is issued by the SEC. In part, it follows:

Commission to Act Fair

The way now lies clear toward completing the program of regulation and toward perfecting the orderly and economical administrative methods which are provided by the Act and which have been developed by the Commission in the past two and one-half years.

Holding companies may register by filing with the Commission a simple notification of registration which may be prepared in a few moments. The Commission's rules allow 90 days thereafter within which to file the more detailed information required by the registration statement. Reasonable time is also allowed for newly registered holding companies to adjust themselves to various other requirements of the Act.

Our gratification at the favorable decision is tempered by a realization of the heavy responsibility placed upon us and of the gravity of our obligation. We shall continue in our attempt to administer the Act so that it will be what it was intended to be, a constructive force for good in our national economy.

The Commission appreciates that registered holding companies and their subsidiaries may from time to time have questions as to the precise meaning or application of particular provisions of the Act or of the rules thereunder. We will continue to render all reasonable assistance in the clarification of such matters.

Urges Voluntary Adjustment

It is clear, however, that such questions can and should be worked out through the administrative mechanism established by the Congress, which comprises within its framework ample provision for judicial review.

Section 11 of the Act has as for its objectives the limitation of holding companies to integrated systems and the simplification of the corporate structures of such systems. The Act contemplated and it is eminently desirable that these adjustments should so far as feasible be carried out by voluntary action.

Some companies have already undertaken to make such adjustments and other companies are known to be developing the details of such adjustments. The Commission conceives it to be its duty under the Act to allow the industry a reasonable time in which to effectuate such voluntary plans, and the Commission will continue to co-operate in every reasonable way with the efforts of the industry to bring itself within the terms and spirit of the Act.

We hope that the leaders of the industry will discuss and plan among themselves, under the aegis of the commission, as some of them already have been doing, ways and means of improving the industry and its position and promoting the public welfare by moving toward integration of systems and simplification of corporate structures and set-ups. The future under this act is a challenge both to the quality of our Administration and to the quality of the industry's leadership.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Cuban Tourist Trade—A total of 62,344 tourists and 116,152 excursionists from the United States visited Cuba during 1937, the highest annual total of record. This compares with 48,444 tourists and 109,464 excursionists recorded during 1936. Expenditures of United States tourists in Cuba during the calendar year 1937 was estimated at $14,944,000 compared with $12,022,000 in 1936. Tourists to Cuba spend an average of $250 during the tourist season, December to March.

Cuban Tobacco Exports—Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Cuba in 1937 totalled 26,997,474 pounds valued at $11,210,747, compared with 22,728,398 pounds valued at $9,153,406 sold abroad in 1936. Exports of tobacco and tobacco products from Cuba to the United States were valued at $8,728,669 compared with $7,043,985 in 1936. Stemmed tobacco was first-ranking in point of value among the 1937 exports and totalled 7,481,715 pounds valued at $5,388,151 compared with 5,673,887 pounds valued at $3,973,804 in 1936.

Cuban Sugar Exports—Exports of raw sugar from Cuba from January 1 to December 15, 1937 toalled 2,550,261 long tons compared with 2,487,388 tons in the like period of 1936. Shipments to the United States totalled 1,843,069 long tons compared with 1,568,404 tons in the 1936 period.

Telephones in Cuba—The number of telephones in service in Cuba at the end of 1937 was 49,857, which was a sizable gain over the total in operation at the end of the previous year amounting to 43,275. The net gain in number of installations over disconnections increased each month during 1937 over a like period of 1936, with the exception of one. The net gain in December of 801 connections was substantially larger than that of any month in the last two years.

Cuban Air Traffic—Although all forms of Cuban air traffic increased in 1937, the outstanding development was the greatly enlarged volume of merchandise shipments transported by planes. During 1937 the total volume of merchandise carried into and from Cuba by planes amounted to 120,826 pounds compared with only 33,943 pounds during 1936, 20,502 in 1935 and 7,999 in 1934. Passengers arriving in and departing from Cuba by planes in 1937 totaled 29,821 compared with 20,756 in 1936. Total mail carried amounted to 82,275 pounds compared with 68,859 in 1936.

Guatemalan Banana Exports—Exports of bananas from Guatemala during 1937 amounted to 8,826,580 stems compared with 7,503,747 during 1936, an increase of 17.6 per cent. Exports of bananas grown on the Pacific coast of Guatemala were primarily responsible for the increase during 1937, as shipments from that territory were almost 50 per cent above those for 1936. All of the exports of bananas from Guatemala during 1937, with the exception of one shipment to England, were consigned to the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States.

Steel Imports—Imports account for practically all of the Guatemalan consumption of iron and steel products. Although iron ore deposits are reported to exist in that country, they have never been commercially exploited. The consumption of iron and steel products in Guatemala, though growing, is still small. Guatemala possesses inadequate facilities for erecting buildings of the "steel type." Since the 1917 earthquake, Guatemalan construction has leaned toward the use of bars and rods for concrete reinforcing and in 1936 there was a marked gain in the use of this building material.

Panama Restricts Fishing—Fishing in jurisdiction waters of the Republic of Panama has been confined to Panamanian nationals in accordance with Executive Decree. Under the terms of the decree, foreigners who engage in fishing operations in Panamanian waters will be subject to fines of from $1,000 to $2,500 and their vessels, machinery, equipment and other appurtenances used for fishing will be confiscated. All fishing licenses held by foreigners have been canceled.

Panama Imports—Imports into Panama during 1937 were higher in point of value than for any year since the foundation of the Republic. Imports during the year were valued at $21,896,032, exceeding imports during 1936 by $2,906,186, or an increase of 15.2 per cent. The United States was the first-ranking country of origin of Panamanian imports during 1937, having furnished during the first 11 months, (latest figures available) goods valued at $10,332,945, or 52.3 per cent of the total value of all imports during the 11-month period. During the calendar year of 1936 the United States supplied 51.4 per cent of Panama's total imports.

Panama Fixes Prices—In an endeavor to protect visitors to Panama against those merchants catering to the tourist trade who place abnormally high prices on merchandise, the Government has issued a decree requiring that fixed charges must be asked for all merchandise offered for sale. The decree stipulates that each article of merchandise must bear a tag showing the sales price.

Lack of Foreign Market for Oil Is Facing Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 29 (AP)—The lack of foreign markets pressed urgent problems today upon the Mexican Government's newly acquired oil industry.

There have been 11 days without sales abroad since the Government took over 17 American and British oil companies on March 18, and the nation's oil tanks are filled near to capacity.

Production has been curtailed 65 to 75 per cent, but even so it appears there soon will be no place to house the "black gold."

Storage Problem Acute

The problem of storage space is specifically technical, but its broader aspects embrace economic adjustment.

The suspension of purchases of Mexican silver by the United States Treasury started the peso on a rapid decline. Mexicans believe the suspension was in retaliation for expropriation of the $400,000,000 foreign-owned oil industry.

Some fear that the United States now is considering also an upward adjustment of tariffs on Mexican goods—this fear based on Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's statement Sunday that the United States intended to review commercial and financial relationships with Mexico.

Declining business sales were noted here. One leading department store said sales were off 50 per cent. One of the largest tire houses reported "not a single sale" last week or yesterday.

Pesos in a Slump

A representative automobile dealer said he had sold only a third of the cars he would have sold normally in a similar period. He attributed the sales made in part to a desire by patrons to convert the slumping pesos into merchandise.

The peso went as low as 4.70 and 4.90 to the dollar in late street trading after the close of banks yesterday, a drop of 60 to 80 points since Saturday.

Regular foreign exchange dealings were suspended by the Central Bank of Mexico with expropriation of the oil industry, so trading was with private banks.

There seemed to be no prospect that the new Government Petroleum Council soon would find the needed foreign oil markets to ease the situation, and one petroleum expert made the prediction that Mexico would be "drowned in oil" she could not sell.

All this again threw into the background the prospects of a settlement of the nation's billion dollar foreign debt.

18 P. C. Flat Tax Is Approved on Income Of Insurance Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee has approved application of an 18 per cent flat tax rate on net income of insurance companies.

The committee already has approved such a rate for corporations generally. The House bill fixed a 16 per cent rate on insurance companies. The existing rate is 15 per cent.

Committee members said that mutual insurance companies other than life would be re-surveyed later to ascertain whether they should receive special treatment and that special treatment would be allowed all companies having net income of $25,000 or less.

The finance group also voted to apply the general 18 per cent corporation tax to income of foreign corporations realized from sources within the United States. The House fixed a 20 per cent rate on such income.

W. U. Management Sees Gains Ahead

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company, in its annual report just made public, said "the management supports a forward-looking position, believing in the virility and continued growth of America and the ultimate restoration of general prosperity."

As previously reported, net income of the company in 1937, as shown by balance transferred to surplus, amounted to $3,325,769, equal to $3.18 a share, compared with $7,199,120, or $6.89 a share, in 1936.

Gross revenues of $100,483,000 in 1937, the company pointed out, were larger than 1936 by $3,063,000, or 2.1 per cent. This improvement for the year comprised an increase of $2,574,000, or 11.3 per cent in the first quarter, and a decrease of $511,000 for the last nine months.

Operating expenses and taxes totaled $94,356,000 in 1937, an increase of $6,436,000, or 7.3 per cent, over 1936.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Business Better in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., experienced a March business pickup, its president, P. D. Wagoner, said at the annual meeting.

"The recession in sales appears to have been halted," he said.

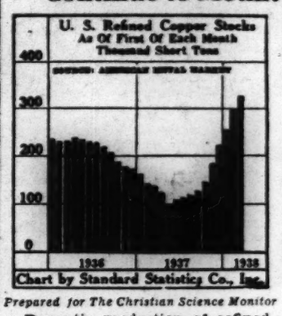
Profits this quarter, he said, are substantially lower than in the first quarter of 1937 because of higher wages and taxes and lower level of sales volume.

Plants are located at Bridgeport, Conn., Burlington, N. J., and Harrisburg, Pa.

Postal Telegraph Shows Loss

NEW YORK (AP) — Trustees of Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. reported 1937 consolidated net loss of $2,200,597, after deducting $2,542,382 interest on collateral trust 5 per cent bonds and collateral trust 5 per cent debenture stock, accrued but not paid. This compares with a net loss of $638,671 in 1936.

U. S. Copper Stocks Continue to Mount



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Domestic production of refined copper last month showed a further contraction, but was still far above apparent consumption, and, as a result, stocks on hand increased again. Although consumption in March is believed to be running ahead of February, it is expected that stocks will show another gain at the month-end.

Refined production will continue to decline slowly, however, and should higher prices abroad stimulate export sales, the domestic situation might show moderate improvement by the end of April. Abroad, production and consumption are more evenly balanced, reflecting continued war preparations and also a better business situation.

Its Either Wage Cut Or Decentralization, Says Goodyear Head

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., told stockholders that Goodyear would further decentralize its Akron operations unless "adjustments are made in Akron wage rates" and unless "compensating factors of improved efficiency return to our Akron operations."

Another Akron Rubber Company, B. F. Goodrich, recently proposed to C. I. O. United Rubber Workers that they accept wage reductions or face threat of removal of 5,000 jobs from this rubber center.

"It is a tradition of long standing that high wage rates are maintained in Akron," Mr. Litchfield said. "In the past it has been possible to sustain these levels in the face of outside competition by reason of compensating factors of higher efficiency. More recently, however, these compensating factors largely disappeared under the pressure of organizational activity among our employees and Akron operations were placed at a distinct disadvantage.

"As Akron costs became increasingly out of line with costs in outside plants, further decentralization became necessary. Just how much farther this trend will carry us is a matter of uncertainty. If adjustments are made in the Akron wage rates and if compensating factors of improved efficiency return to our Akron operations, the rate of decentralization will diminish.

"Otherwise further decentralization cannot be avoided, particularly in the manufacture of those products which must be sold on the basis of price."

New Capital Issues Registered With SEC Far Below Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Security registrations with the Securities and Exchange Commission in February showed a slow trickle of new capital into productive channels.

New securities amounting to $206,698,000 were covered by registration statements which became fully effective during the month.

Of this total, only $808,000 was for plant and equipment expenditures and $1,259,000 was proposed for the increase of registrants' working capital. A total of $1,343,000 was "for various other purposes," the commission reported.

Included in the grand total of $206,698,000 were about $20,048,000 of securities registered solely for reserve against conversions.

This left $186,650,000 of the registered securities "actually available for issuance for cash or for other considerations." This compared with $78,838,000 in January and $475,933,000 for February, 1937.

Gen'l Electric Wage Cut Statement Expected Soon

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Formal announcement is expected in a few days of a salary and wage cut by General Electric Company, amounting generally to 10 per cent with a $2,000 exemption.

At the offices of the company today, it was said the complete details of the pay reduction have not yet been worked out, but that the announcement would be made around April 1.

For those on monthly salary, it was believed the reduction would become effective April 15, and on April 11 for those on weekly salary.

Workers at Bridgeport, Conn., it was said, have already been notified of the cut, while several salaried employees at Pittsfield, Mass., said yesterday they had received their notification.

U. S. Reports Second Sale Of Gold Abroad in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has disclosed the second sale within a week of $2,500,000 worth of gold to foreign countries. Secretary Morgenthau declined to explain the transaction.

The sales aroused particular interest because recent European developments were believed to have caused the sale of considerable foreign gold to the United States, and experts found the contrary movement difficult to explain.

The sales were made out of the Treasury's inactive gold fund, which was reduced to $1,182,974,522.

U. S. Treasury Again Reduces Price of Silver

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Treasury shaved another cent off its price for foreign silver today.

Following a similar one cent reduction yesterday, which was the first change in more than two years, the price today was cut to 43 cents per ounce.

The action, which many observers believe directed at Mexico because of its expropriation of American oil properties, will make it more difficult for Mexico to sell its silver abroad. The Treasury has discontinued its former purchases of 5,000,000 ounces of Mexican silver monthly.

Today's reduction apparently confirmed fears of London silver speculators that the United States was withdrawing its support of the world price.

The London market fell 2.67 cents to the equivalent of 41.12 cents an ounce. With the London markets falling and the United States aiding the fall by successive reductions of the Treasury price for silver, experts said any attempt by Mexico to place its silver on the world market might result in a more serious collapse of the price. Mexico is the world's largest silver producer.

The Treasury's action did not affect the price for silver mined within the United States, which the Treasury buys at a price of 64.64 cents an ounce.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The price for foreign bar silver quoted by Handy & Harman, bullion dealers, dropped another cent today to 42¾ cents an ounce following the announcement from Washington of the U. S. Treasury's corresponding reduction from 44 to 43 cents today.

The dealers reported, however, that the market apparently had steadied following yesterday's uneasiness, with a marked decline in offerings at the new price.

London reports received here indicated considerable selling pressure, after a more than two-cent drop, in the belief the United States Government may be planning to withdraw gradually from its position of supporting the international silver market, a step construed in some quarters as being prompted by Mexico's expropriation of American oil properties. American Government purchases had previously sustained the Mexican silver market.

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The cut of one cent an ounce in the price of silver by the U. S. Treasury yesterday was followed today by a further price drop in the London market.

There was considerable speculative selling in the belief the United States Government may make further changes in its silver purchase policy. Speculators also believed Mexico may divert the silver it formerly sold to Washington to the London market.

Bar silver was quoted today at the equivalent of 41.12 cents an ounce, compared with 43.79 cents yesterday and 45.47 cents Saturday.

The price also broke sharply in Bombay.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Luis G. Legoretta, Mexican banker, expressed hope on his arrival from Europe today that an "adjustment" would be made in Washington's decision to cease buying Mexico's silver after April 1.

"It is difficult at this time to measure the amount of foreign trade that would be lost if the projected policy of the United States is carried through," Señor Legoretta said. "It is a very important problem and it must lead to a more satisfactory solution."

Señor Legoretta, managing director of the Banque Nationale du Mexique, Mexico, D. F., said his country could readjust itself if necessary, but "it will take a lot of time if the silver embargo is carried out."

Loans to Business Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans to business declined in the week ended March 23 for the sixth straight week, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans dropped $29,000,000 in the week, including a $15,000,000 fall in New York City.

Reflecting the Treasury's retirement of short term securities out of income tax collections, the banks' holdings of government obligations declined $213,000,000. Holdings of non-Federal securities increased $63,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,590,000
Previous day 1,249,400
1938 volume to date 38,510,130
1937 volume to date 156,387,704

Numerous Issues Drop to New Lows In Active Market

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Stocks tipped over backwards in today's market, many landing in new low ground for the past three years or longer.

While extreme losses running to 5 or more points were subsequently shaded here and there, leaders were around low levels for the day near the final hour.

The list got off to a poor start, marked time for an interval and then tobogganed at a speed that put the ticker tape behind. Dealings slowed later as an attempt was made to stem the decline. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Wall Street analysts attributed the brisk downswing partly to disappointment in the financial sector over the Senate's vote on the reorganization bill, although it was admitted this was hardly a surprise to those who have been following congressional proceedings.

Steels Lead Decline

An important selling influence, it was pointed out, was the feebleness of yesterday's comeback, the first real rallying attempt in nearly two weeks. In addition, numerous stop-loss orders were touched off on the slide, impaired margin accounts went overboard and sales of American securities from abroad were reported in much greater proportion.

Steels and mines were in the forefront of the backslide. Among these were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Youngstown, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, and American Metal.

Prominent on the reversal also were Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Boeing, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Mongomery Ward, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Harvester, Union Carbide, and Eastman Kodak.

Scarcity of business improvement signs helped stress the timidity of speculative and investment circles.

New Lows for Bonds

The bond market sunk further today with some liens dropping through lows plumbed five years ago.

Rails especially were affected but the list as a whole registered losses with only a few exceptions. The foreign dollar list was irregular, but generally weaker. U. S. Treasuries were also unsteady.

Among the hardest hit were Alleghany 5s of '49, Republic Steel 4s of '50, and St. Louis & Southwestern first 4s of '89, each down around 5 points; Santa Fe 4½s of '48, down about 4; Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central convertible 4s of '98, Louisville & Nashville 3¾s of 2003, and I. R. T. refunding 5s of '66, each down around 3 points or more.

Scattered gainers included Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, up more than a point, and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, New Haven 6s of '40, Northern Pacific 4s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Shell Union 3½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, each fractionally higher.

In the foreign list Czechoslovak 8s of '52 were up about a point. U. S. Treasuries showed changes from a ⅛ gain to a 7-32 loss.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The curb market registered losses all down the line today with only a few scattered issues holding out against the trend.

General Public Service preferred dropped about 10 points.

Electric Bond & Share $5 preferred sold off more than 8 points. Aluminum Co. of America, Singer Manufacturing, and Newmont Mining were down around 4 points. Great Atlantic & Pacific non-voting and Sherwin Williams each lost more than 3 points. Losses of around 2 points or more were sustained by Niles-Bement-Pond, Novadelagene, North American Rayon "B," and Safety Car Heating.

On the other side, American Book gained about 2 points, Ainsworth went up around a point, and slight advances were made by Berkey & Gay Furniture, Cities Service, Standard Power & Light, and Teck-Hughes Gold.

March Income Tax Collections Reduce Debt—Temporarily

WASHINGTON (AP) — March income tax collections temporarily have reduced both the federal deficit and debt, the Treasury said.

The collections, which amounted to $712,305,955 in the first 26 days of the month, put the deficit from $1,165,361,001 on March 9 to $813,737,235 March 26. They pared the debt from a record high of $37,814,477,017 on March 12 to $37,498,242,874 on March 26.

However, the budget calls for increases by the end of the fiscal year on June 30 which would bring the deficit to $1,544,000,000 and the debt to $37,850,000,000.

Am. Rolling Mill Net $2.55 a Share

CINCINNATI (AP)—American Rolling Mill Company and its subsidiaries reported 1937 net income of $8,231,335, equal to $2.55 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding.

This was comparable, the report said, to $6,441,677 in 1936, equal to $2.73 a share on the average number of shares outstanding that year.

Chicago Stocks Value Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended March 26 of $612,422,750, a decrease of $54,684,750, or 8.20 per cent, as compared with the market value of $667,107,500 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
52	34½	Acme Steel (2)	2	36	35	35	— ½
10⅝	7	Adams Exp	15	7	6½	6½	— ½
20¾	18⅝	Adams-Millis (2)	3	19	18	18	— ⅝
23	19	Addressog (1.40)	5	19	19	19	Mar26
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—2
58¼	44¾	Air Reduction (1a)	29	64½	63	63	
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Appl	7	¾	¾	¾	
13⅝	9	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	20	9⅜	9	9	— ½
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp	39	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
17⅝	8¾	Alleghany pf xw	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
17¼	6¾	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
17½	9½	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	Mar17
21¾	13	Alleghany Steel	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar28
27½	8¼	Allen Industries	5	13½	12¾	12½	— ¼
176½	134½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	23	133½	128	128	—6
14⅝	8⅝	Allied Mills	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar26
9⅝	4½	Allied Stores	4	9⅜	9	9	— ½
53½	40	Allied St pf (5)	43	5	4½	4½	— ½
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	1	40	40	40	
15¼	11½	Alpha P Cem (1)	62	38⅞	36	36	—3⅞
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	11½	11½	11½	— ½
24	10½	Amal Leather pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	3	10½	10½	10½	Mar28
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1½e)	5	58½	58½	58½	—1
15⅞	10¼	Am Bank Note (½e)	14	50	50	50	— ½
42½	25¼	Am Brake Shoe(¼e)	15	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	25¼	24½	24½	—1½
167	161¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	78	78	78	—3⅝
27½	15	Am Car & Fdy	13	161¼	161¼	161¼	Mar28
50	29¼	Am Car & F pf	3	15½	13¼	13½	—2½
17⅝	10½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	40	30	30	30	— ¼
100½	80½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	10⅝	9½	9½	—1½
105½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8⅝	5½	Am Colortype	3	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	—3½
13¾	9½	Am Coml Alco	8	5½	4½	4½	—1
16¾	9½	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	11	9¼	9	9	— ⅝
4⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ¼
6½	5	Am European	1	4	4	4	—1
4⅝	2½	Am & For Pow	37	2⅝	2½	2½	
19¾	10	Am & F P 86 pf	4	11½	11	11½	— ½
25¼	13½	Am & F P 87 pf	5	14	12½	13¾	— ¾
11½	5⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	10	6	5¼	5¼	—1
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Mar28
4⅜	2¼	Am Hide & Leather	20	2¼	2	2	—¼
26	13½	Am Hide & L pf	1	12½	12½	12½	—1½
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	32½	32	32	+1¼
2⅛	1⅝	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
7⅞	5	Am International	14	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	Am Locomotive	17	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
74½	55	Am Locomot pf	4	50	49	49	—6
14½	10¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	20	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—1
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
38¾	26¼	Am Metal (3g)	10	26½	24	24	—3½
105½	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	103	103	103	— ½
7⅛	3⅜	Am Pow & Lt	48	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
40½	22	Am P & L 86pf(1⅝k)	7	22½	20½	20½	—1½
33	17⅝	Am P&L86pf(.03¾k)	11	18	16¼	16⅜	—2⅛
14¼	9⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	86	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
22⅞	14⅝	Am Roll Mill	40	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅝
76	61	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	60½	58	48	—3
20⅞	16¼	Am Safety Razor (2)	8	17⅝	16¼	17	Mar28
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	8	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
56⅝	31¼	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	119	30⅛	28½	29½	—2¾
121	116	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	11	108	103	103	—1
52	49	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	48	48	48	—1
34¾	18¼	Am Stl Fdrs (½e)	31	18⅜	16¾	16⅞	—2⅜
11¾	7½	Am Stores	2	7	7	7	— ½
31	23¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	24½	22½	22½	—1¼
117½	108	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	107	105	105	—3
18½	14½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	13	13	13	—1¾
149¾	114¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	76	116	112	112½	—3⅞
71	58½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	59¾	59	59	+ ½
72¾	60⅜	Am Tob B (5)	6	61½	60½	61	+ ½
139⅝	137¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	137¼	135	135	—2¼
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	18	4½	4	4	— ½
13½	6½	Am Wat Wks	51	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ½
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	3½	Am Woolen	14	3¾	3½	3[illegible]	
35¾	26¾	Am Wool pf	21	27½	26¼	25¼	—1¾
8½	4½	Am Zinc L & S	43	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	25	25	25	— ⅝
36¾	25	Anaconda (¼e)	351	25¼	22¼	22⅜	—3¾
50	30	Anacon W & C	3	30	29	30	
18	12¼	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
19	11	Andes Copper	1	11	11	11	
3⅛	2½	A P W Paper	2	2¾	2½	2½	Mar25
30¼	24¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	7	22	21½	21½	—3¼
100½	87½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	85	85	85	—5
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	43	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
72	28⅛	Arm Ill pr pf	5	29	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork (¼e)	16	25⅜	24½	25¼	— ¼
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
5½	2⅝	Artloom Corp	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Asad Dry Goods	21	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ¾
69	66	Asad D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Asad D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 8
35	28	Associates Inv (2)	3	28	28	28	
42	24½	Atch T & S F (2g)	38	24½	23¼	23⅜	—2
72	48	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	47	44	44	—4
27⅜	15	All Coast Line(1½g)	14	16	15	15	— ½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Mar28
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	— ¼
24	19⅛	Atl Refining (1)	28	19⅛	18¼	18¼	—1
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Mar26
9⅞	6	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39	39	39	
48	37½	Atlas Pow (½e)	2	36	36	36	—1½
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack	12	5	5	5	— ⅛
6½	3	Auburn Auto	5	3	3	3	
3½	2	Aust Nichols	4	2	2	2	
4⅝	2⅝	Aviation Corp	52	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
B							
10¾	5¾	Bald Loco ct	95	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅞
10⅞	4⅝	Balt & Ohio	65	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	6	Balt & Ohio pf	27	6	5½	6	— ½
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
19	12¾	Barber Co	38	13½	12¼	12¾	— ⅝
10½	5	Barker Bros	3	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	39	11¼	10½	10½	—1¼
12¾	9½	Bayuk Cigar(.187½e)	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Beatrice Cream (1a)	8	13	11¾	11¾	—1¼
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf xw (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	97	96¾	96¾	—3
8⅝	6	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	10	6	6	6	
14⅞	9⅝	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
19	15⅝	Bendix Aviat	24	9¾	9	9	— ¾
40½	27¾	Best & Co (2½a)	10	16	15½	15½	— ½
65⅞	46	Beth Steel	10	28½	27½	27½	— ¼
16½	14⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	195	46¼	43	43¼	—4⅜
98½	84½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
28	19⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	85	84	84	+ ½
17⅞	10	Black & Decker	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
15½	11¼	Blaw-Knox	16	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
38½	23	Boeing Airplane	28	11½	10¾	11½	— ⅞
30	18¾	Bohn Al & Brass	56	23¾	21⅝	21⅝	—3
13⅞	8¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	10	18	17	17	—1¾
19⅝	16¼	Borden Co (1.60)	1	10	10	10	Mar28
28½	18½	Borg-Warner	21	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	24	19⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅝
22¼	14½	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	5	2	2	2	
10⅞	5⅞	Bridgeport Brass	1	14	14	14	— ¾
26¼	15	Briggs Mfg	21	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
30½	22	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	41	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1¼
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	21½	21	21	—1
23¾	11⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
37	18⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	22	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
21½	11⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	15	11½	10¼	10½	—1¾
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar25
9¾	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	8	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6½	6½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	67	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20	14¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	8	3½	3	3	— ⅛
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	14½	14½	14½	
9½	6⅞	Burling Mills (1)	13	17¾	17	17	—1
20⅛	15¾	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1⅝	1½	Bush Terminal	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22	17	Butler Bros (.60)	8	6	5⅞	6	
8⅝	5⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Butte Cop & Z	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19¾	14	Byers (A M) Co	10	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
		Byron Jackson (½e)	8	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅞
C							
24½	16¾	Calif Packing (1½a)	3	16½	16	16	—1
49¼	48	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
2½	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Calumet & Hecla	53	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant (1)	12	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞
19¾	13¼	Can Dry G Ale	83	13⅝	12¼	12¼	—1½
8⅛	5¼	Canad Pacific	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	30	30	30	Mar28
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Mar28
18	13¼	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	6	13½	13	13	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
97½	66½	Case (J I) Co	15	68½	63¼	63¼	—6
55½	32¾	Caterpil Tract(½e)	15	33	31	31	—2¾
103	100¼	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
18⅞	10¼	Celanese Corp	14	11⅝	10½	10½	— ¾
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	10	16	15½	15½	— ½
28	23¼	Cent Aguirre (1½)	26	22¼	21	21	—2⅝
4½	2	Cent Foundry	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ½
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	
8¼	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	5	4¼	4	4	— ¼
8½	3⅝	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
46½	32¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	39	36¼	36¼	37	—8¾
8⅝	4¾	Certain-teed Prod	10	5½	5	5	— ⅛
30½	20	Champ Pap & P(¼e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7	Checker Cab	2	7	7	7	
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	43	24½	23½	23⅝	—1⅜
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	80	80	80	Mar23
48½	28	Ches Corp (3)	11	29	29	29	—2¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Chi & N West	15	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	5	2½	2½	2½	
14	10	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	7	½	½	½	
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	14	⅝	¾	¾	— ⅛
12⅞	7	Chi Pneu Tool	9	7⅝	7	7	— ¾
32½	23	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	3	23½	23½	23½	— ½
1¼	¾	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	5	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	8	8	8	
16⅝	12½	Chicka Cot O (½e)	5	12½	12	12	— ½
6⅞	2⅝	Childs Co	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
63½	49	Chrysler Corp	250	46½	27⅞	47⅞	—4⅝
13½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
3⅝	2	City Stores	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
10¾	4⅝	Clark Equip	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	5	16	15½	15½	— ½
41	23½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	15	34	32½	32	—1½
15½	11½	Clust Peabody (.40e)	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
125	109⅝	Coca-Cola (½e)	9	109½	106	106	—3⅝
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Mar28
11⅞	6	Colgate-Palm-P	10	8½	7¾	7¾	— ½
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Mar16
27⅝	16	Collins & Aik (½e)	10	15¾	14⅞	15	—1
20	10⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	10	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
32½	14	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	3	14⅛	13½	13½	— ½
21¼	14½	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	13	13	13	—1½
9⅝	5⅝	Colum G & E (.48g)	120	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ⅝
79	68	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	
15⅛	9⅛	Colum Pict vtc (1)	9	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
24	20	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	28½	28½	28½	—5½
76	60	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	58½	57½	57½	—2½
38¾	26	Coml Credit (4)	28	25⅝	24	24	—2¾
95	84	Coml Crdt pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44⅝	33¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	33	32½	32½	—3⅝
99	93	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	95½	95½	95½	
10	6¼	Coml Solvents (.60)	86	6¼	6	6	— ⅝
3	1½	Comwith & South	107	1½	1	1	— ⅛
43¼	29	Com & Sou pf(1⅛k)	6	28½	26½	26½	—2½
37⅝	22¾	Comwith Edis (1½)	4	23½	22½	22½	— ½
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
24½	16¼	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	8	16½	15	15	—1½
8	6¼	Congress Cigar	1	6½	6¼	6¼	Mar26
19½	11⅞	Consol Aircraft	45	12¼	11	11	—1⅝
8	5	Consol Cigar (¾e)	30	6	6	6	— ¼
25⅞	18	Cons Edison (½e)	68	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
96½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	92	91	91	—1
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5¾	3¼	Cons Laundries	29	3¼	3	3	— ½
10½	7¼	Consol Oil (.80)	138	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
10⅛	9⅝	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Mar25
7½	3⅛	Consol R R Cuba pf	10	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1½	¾	Consol Textile	21	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
22	12	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Mar22
86½	83⅝	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 8
16⅝	1	ContainerCorp(1.20)	18	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅝
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	27	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Cont Bak B	13	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	
48¾	37	Cont Can (½e)	19	38	36⅝	36⅝	—1⅜
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅞
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
32	22¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	24	23½	23½	+ ⅝
1¾	1	Cont Motors	36	1⅛	1	1	
34⅝	21⅝	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	32	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— ⅞
16⅛	10	Cont Steel	1	10	10	10	Mar28
55½	55¼	Corn Products (3)	31	55½	54	54¼	—1¼
166½	163¾	Corn Products pf(7)	1	163¾	163¾	163¾	Mar23
4⅝	3⅝	Cosy Inc	31	3½	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Crane Co	18	23½	23	23½	— ⅜
98	87	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	87	87	87	—1½
35	21⅞	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—1
10½	6	Crosley Radio	7	6	5½	5½	—1
39⅞	23½	Crown Cork & S(½e)	13	24½	23¼	23¼	—1⅞
37	33	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	3	33	33	33	Mar23
33¾	30	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
12¼	7⅞	Cro Zellerbach(½e)	36	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅝
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s '41	107.15	107.15	107.15
10 2¾s '47-'43	108.20	108.16	108.20
2 2¼s '48-'43	108.1	108.1	108.1
4 2½s '48-'44	107.28	107.26	107.28
1 2¾s '47-'45	104.15	104.15	104.15
1 3s2'48-'46	105.24	105.24	105.25
2 3¼s '49-'46	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 4¼s '52-'47	117.3	117.3	117.3
12 2¾s '51-'48	102.11	102.11	102.11
31 2½s '48	101.13	101.12	101.13
1 3¼s '52-'49	106.7	106.7	106.7
17 2½s '53-'49	100.2	99.31	100.1
5 3s '55-'51	104.13	104.11	104.11
20 2¾s '60-'55	102.10	102.8	102.10
13 2¾s '59-'56	101.6	101.3	101.2
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 2¾s '47-'42	102.30	102.30	102.30
5 3¼s '64-'44	104.12	104.12	104.12
Home Owners' Loan			
15 2¾s '49-'39	101.26	101.25	101.25
6 2¼s '44-'42	101.23	101.20	101.23
12 3s '52-'44	103.28	103.27	103.28
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
19 Alleghany 5s '44	55	54	54
2 Alleghany 5s '49	45	45	45
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21½	21	21
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	102	102	102
51 Allis Chalm 4s '52	101	100	100
16 Am & For P 5½s 2030	41	40	40
2 AmICChem 5½s '49	101	101	101
1 Am Int 5½s '49	86	86	86
36 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101¼
81 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	91	91	91
31 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Arm Del 4s '51	91⅝	91½	91⅝
24 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	90½	90½
17 A T & S F 4s '95	101⅝	101	101
1 A T & S F aj 4s '95 st	90½	90½	90½
3 A T & S F rev 4½s '45	97	97	97
4 A T & S F Ry M 4s '65	99	99	99
7 Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	75½	75½	75½
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	82½	82½	82½
67 B & O rfg 6s '95	18½	17	17
19 B & O 1st 6s '48	42½	40½	40½
28 B & O rfg 5s '96	17½	16½	16½
30 B & O 5s '96 P	17⅝	16½	16½
1 B & O 5s 2000 D	17	16	16½
91 B & O 4½s '60	13½	12½	12½
19 B & O 4s '48	43	40	40
12 B & O PLE & WV '41	33	33	33
3 B & O Sh & W '50	28	28	27
5 B & O S T C '50	30½	30½	30½
1 Bang & Aroos 4s '81	90	90	90
9 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	99	99	99
4 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
4 Beth Stl 4½s '60	101½	101½	101½
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	83½	83½	83½
1 Bost & Me 4½s J '61	25½	25½	25½
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	28	28	28
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	38½	38¾	38¾
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	100	99	99
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
8 Buf R & P 4½s '57	18	17	17
7 Bush Term 5s '55	29½	28½	28½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	40	40	40
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	100	99	99
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
8 Buf R & P 4½s '57	18	17	17
7 Bush Term 5s '55	29½	28½	28½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	40	40	40
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103	103	103
6 Can Sou 5s '42	83	83	83
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	116¼	116¼	116¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111¼	111½	111½
17 Can Pac 5s '54	95⅝	95	95
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	92	92	92
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	90	89⅝	89⅝
18 Can Pac 4s perp	75	74⅝	75
10 Cano C & O 6s '52	100	100	100
5 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	59½	59	59
5 Cen of Ga 5s '45	8½	8½	8½
8 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	94½	94	94
13 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	108	107⅝	107⅝
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	35	35	35
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	67	67¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	21½	21½	21½
13 Certain-td 5½s'48	52	50	50¼
53 Champion Paper 4½s'50	99½	99½	99½
11 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104	104	104
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	89½	89½	89½
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	91	90	90
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
48 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	94¾	94½	94½
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97	97
38 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100	100
42 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅝	95	95⅝
26 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	99	98	98
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16	15½	16
1 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	72	72	72
45 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 A	8	7¾	7¾
100 CMSPGP aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15½	15½	15½
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4	4
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7	7	7
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	14¼	14	14
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 CR&IP cv 4½s '60	3⅝	3	3⅛
2 CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¾	5½	5½
9 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	100¼	100	100
18 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	82	79	79
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	81	80	80
1 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 ClevElecIll 4½s '70	79½	79½	79½
6 Clev Un Term 5s '73	74	73	73
10 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	87	85⅝	85¾
5 Col & So 4½s '80	32	31	31
22 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	90½	90½	90½
31 2½s '51	88	87	87
1 3½s '52-'49	106.7	106.7	106.7
17 2½s '53-'49	100.2	99.31	100.1
5 3s '55-'51	104.13	104.11	104.11
20 2¾s '60-'55	102.10	102.8	102.10
13 2¾s '59-'56	101.6	101.3	101.2
1 2¾s '47-'42	102.30	102.30	102.30
5 3¼s '64-'44	104.12	104.12	104.12
Home Owners' Loan			
15 2¾s '49-'39	101.26	101.25	101.25
6 2¼s '44-'42	101.23	101.20	101.23
12 3s '52-'44	103.28	103.27	103.28
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
19 Alleghany 5s '44	55	54	54
2 Alleghany 5s '49	45	45	45
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21½	21	21
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	102	102	102
51 Allis Chalm 4s '52	101	100	100
16 Am & For P 5½s 2030	41	40	40
2 AmICChem 5½s '49	101	101	101
1 Am Int 5½s '49	86	86	86
36 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101¼
81 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	91	91	91
31 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	91½	91½
24 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	90½	90½
17 A T & S F 4s '95	101⅝	101	101
1 A T & S F aj 4s '95 st	90½	90½	90½
3 A T & S F rev 4½s '45	97	97	97
4 A T & S F Ry M 4s '65	99	99	99
7 Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	75½	75½	75½
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	82½	82½	82½
67 B & O rfg 6s '95	18½	17	17
19 B & O 1st 6s '48	42½	40½	40½
28 B & O rfg 5s '96	17½	16½	16½
30 B & O 5s '96 P	17⅝	16½	16½
1 B & O 5s 2000 D	17	16	16½
91 B & O 4½s '60	13½	12½	12½
19 B & O 4s '48	43	40	40
12 B & O PLE & WV '41	33	33	33
3 B & O Sh & W '50	28	28	27
5 B & O S T C '50	30½	30½	30½
1 Bang & Aroos 4s '81	90	90	90
9 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	99	99	99
4 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
4 Beth Stl 4½s '60	101½	101½	101½
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	83½	83½	83½
1 Bost & Me 4½s J '61	25½	25½	25½
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	28	28	28
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	38½	38¾	38¾
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	100	99	99
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
8 Buf R & P 4½s '57	18	17	17
7 Bush Term 5s '55	29½	28½	28½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	40	40	40
11 C&E cv 4½s '60	3⅝	3	3⅛
2 CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¾	5½	5½
9 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	100¼	100	100
18 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	82	79	79
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	81	80	80
1 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 ClevElecIll 4½s '70	79½	79½	79½
6 Clev Un Term 5s '73	74	73	73
10 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	87	85⅝	85¾
5 Col & So 4½s '80	32	31	31
22 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	90½	90½	90½
31 2½s '48	88	87	87
1 3½s '52-'49	106.7	106.7	106.7
17 2½s '53-'49	100.2	99.31	100.1
5 3s '55-'51	104.13	104.11	104.11
20 2¾s '60-'55	102.10	102.8	102.10
13 2¾s '59-'56	101.6	101.3	101.2
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	35	35	35
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	67	67¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	21½	21½	21½
13 Certain-td 5½s'48	52	50	50¼
53 Champion Paper 4½s'50	99½	99½	99½
11 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104	104	104
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	89½	89½	89½
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	91	90	90
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
48 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	94¾	94½	94½
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	90½	90½	90½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97	97
38 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100	100
42 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅝	95	95⅝
26 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	99	98	98
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16	15½	16
1 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	72	72	72
45 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 A	8	7¾	7¾
100 CMSPGP aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15½	15½	15½
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4	4
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7	7	7
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	14¼	14	14
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13¾	13¾	13¾

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	6	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6	5½	5½	— ⅝
68	59¼	Consol Cigar pf (7)	30	59¾	59½	59½	—
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	110	77¼	76	76	—2
84	42½	Comm Exchange (3)	120	44½	42	42	—1½
13½	8	Cuba R R pf	20	8	8	8	Mar28
87	65	Cuban-Am S pf	140	65	60	60	—5
52½	48½	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	20	51	50	50	—2
22¾	19	Cushman S6 pf	20	20	20	20	—1
107	102½	Dayton P&L pf(4½)	10	106	106	106	Mar16
4⅝	3⅝	Det & Mackinac	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar28
5½	5½	Det & Mac pf	20	5½	5½	5½	Mar28
39¼	23½	Devoe & Ray A (3)	240	28½	26½	26½	— ½
34	30	Dixie-Vortex A (3½)	100	31½	30	30	—1½
115	113	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Feb 4
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	20	116	116	116	Mar28
168½	157	Eastm Kodak pf(6)	30	165	165	165	Mar10
106½	100	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	100	100	100	Mar28
		Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
3	½	Fairbanks Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4	Fairbanks Co pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¾
73½	71¼	Fed Lt & Trac pf(6)	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	Mar14
		Filene's Sons	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	20	85	85	85	Mar28
65	55	Foster Wheeler pf	30	52	50	50	—4
40½	33	Frank Simon pf	30	30	30	30	—3
107	102¾	Freeport Sulph pf(6)	110	103½	102¾	103½	Feb 21
16¾	9½	Gamewell Co	110	10¼	10	10	
90	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	88	88	88	Mar28
123	118	Gen Baking pf (8)	50	120¾	120½	120½	+ ½
120½	110¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Mar22
30	25	Gen G&E cv pf	10	25	25	25	Mar28
120	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	119¼	119	119	
106	102	Gen Print Ink pf(6)	60	102	102	102	Mar28
90	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	85½	85½	85½	Mar21
28¾	14	Gen Steel Cast pf	370	15⅝	14½	14½	—1⅝
80	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	20	70½	70	70	Mar11
55	53¾	Goth Silk Hos pf(7)	10	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ½
127½	123¾	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	123¾	123¾	123¾	Mar28
40	40	Green B & W	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
45	35	Greene Cananea(3a)	70	35	34¼	33¼	— ¾
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	100	13½	12	12	Mar28
34	32	Hack W pf A (1¾a)	160	32¼	31½	31½	—1½
100	96	Hamil Watch pf (6)	100	95	95	95	Mar22
95½	90¾	Hanna (MA)$5 pf(5)	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	Mar24
126½	121	Harb-Walker pf (6)	30	121	121	121	Mar28
67	55	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	59	59	59	Mar28
152½	140	Heime (G W) pf(7)	10	145	145	145	Mar28
130	126¼	Hercules Powd pf(6)	30	129	128¾	128¾	Mar28
100½	98	Holland Furn pf (5)	30	100	100	100	Mar28
102	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	102	102	102	Mar28
38	25	Ill Central LL (4)	30	24	23½	23½	—1½
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	136½	136½	136½	Mar16
95	83	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	Mar28
6	2¾	Int Ry Cedfl Am	100	3	2¾	2¾	
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf(1¾k)	10	30	30	30	— ¼
68¼	50	Int Silver pf (2k)	120	50	48	48	—2
75	63	Inter Dep Strs pf (7)	20	65¾	65¼	65¼	Mar23
117	116¼	Island Crk Cl pf (6)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
125½	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	2	122	122	122	—3
78	53	Jones & L Stl pf	20	51	50	50	—2
118¾	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	Mar28
73	65	Keith-A Or pf(1¾k)	40	65	65	65	
87	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	20	85¼	85¼	85¼	Mar28
16½	12	Kinney (G R) pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar 8
16½	10	Kinney (GR) pr pf	320	10¼	9½	9½	— ½
18	6¾	Laclede Gas	50	10	8½	8½	— ¼
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	60	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
102	95	Lehigh P C 4½pf(4)	10	100	100	100	—1½
106	100	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	90	100	100	100	Mar22
140½	128½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	129	129	129	
126	121⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	123	123	123	Mar31
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	9¾	Manh Ry stld	10	7½	7½	7½	
1⅝	⅝	Market St Ry	190	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Market St Ry pf	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar26
12¾	7	Market St Ry pr pf	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1¾	1	Market St Ry 2 pf	50	1	1	1	Mar28
165	157	Mathieson Alk pf(7)	10	162	162	162	Mar28
91½	80	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	10	83½	83½	83½	Mar 9
		Maytag Co pf xw(3)	60	20	20	20	—14½
84	82	McLellan Strs pf(6)	20	84	83	83	Mar28
72	62	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	62	62	62	Mar28
23	17	Meggel 5% pf (3½)	100	17½	16	16⅝	— ⅞
16½	14	Merch & Min Tr	30	14	14	14	Mar19
101½	86	Mid Steel 1 pf (6)	20	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅞
94½	84½	Milw El Ry pf (6)	10	94½	94½	94½	Jan 26
106½	100	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	20	105	105	105	Mar28
1⅝	½	Minn St P&SSM LL	50	½	½	½	Mar28
39½	29	Morris&Essex(3½)	10	29	29	29	— ⅝
64¼	40	Mullins Mfg pf (7)	60	38½	35	35	—6
104	100	Murphy (G C)pf(5)	10	98½	98½	98½	—1½
15¼	7½	Nash Chat & St L	200	7¾	7½	7¾	
112½	107¼	Nat Dist P pf A (7)	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	—1¼
110	106	Nat Dist P pf B (7)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	Mar26
136	130¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	133	133	133	
106	100	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	102½	102½	102½	Mar23
13	6	New Orl T & Mex	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
4¾	3	NY Dock	70	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	60	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
115½	107½	NY & Harlem (5)	130	108	108	108	+ ½
		NY & Harlem pf(5)	20	113	113	113	Nov 4
61	56	NY Lack & W (5)	30	59	58½	58½	Mar 1
62	41	NY Shipbuilding pf	50	46	45	45	Mar24

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry's date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

$16,200,000 in Gold Taken From England Since 15th of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has received the report of the engagement of $1,148,000 of gold in England for shipment here.

The gold, which had been obtained at some previous date, lifted the total of the metal taken in London for United States account since March 15 to $16,200,000. The London price of gold was equal yesterday to $34.7732 an ounce, which was slightly above the level at which shipments can profitably be arranged.

Imports of $2,169,000 of gold, consisting of $1,963,000 from England and $206,000 from India have just been received here, the Federal Reserve Bank reported. No exports or changes in earmarked gold has taken place here recently.

Standard Oil (Ind.) Net $3.66 a Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Pres. Edward G. Seubert of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced the company's 1937 net earnings, plus its share of the earnings of subsidiary companies, totaled $55,900,000.

Mr. Seubert said in a statement that the total figure represented the consolidated profit for the year of all companies controlled by Standard of Indiana stockholders, less the share due minority interests of subsidiaries.

The announcement said 1937 profits amounted to $3.66 a share on 15,267,030 shares outstanding at the end of the year. Earnings for 1936 were $46,883,448 on 15,196,241 shares, or $3.09 a share.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Simmons 4s '52	80½	80½	80½
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	95	94¾	94¾
16 SoconyVacOil3½s'50	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
11 Sou Pac 4½s '68	34½	33	33¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s '81	33	31	32¼
11 So Pac 4½s '69	33⅝	32	32
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65	63⅝	63⅝
4 So Pac cll 4s '49	44	44	44
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	53	53	53
14 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47⅝	45¼	45½
2 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	77	77	77
19 South Ry 6½s '56	31	29	29
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	27½	26⅝	26⅝
21 South Ry cn 5s '94	31¼	29	29
35 South Ry gen 4s '56	25½	24	24¼
2 S W Gas&El 4s '60	103½	103½	103½
15 Staley Mfg 4s '46	101½	101¼	101¼
25 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101¾	101¾
17 Studebaker 6s cv '45	54½	52	52
6 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	106½	106½
6 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	80	79	80
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Tex &2Pac 5s '80 D	72	72	72
2 Third Avj 5s '60	5	5	5
3 Third Ave 4s '60	26½	25⅝	25⅝
3 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1 T St L&W 4s '50	65	65	65
10 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
40 Union Oil 4½s 1952	105	105	105
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108⅝	107½	107½
7 Un Pac 3½s '71	86	85	85
8 Unit Bis 9m 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
12 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	99¼	98¾	98¾
7 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	75½	75½	75½
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	63	62½	63
2 Un NJRR&Can 4s '44	108	108	108
3 UnRys StL 4s '34	20½	20	20½
67 U S Ry 5s '47	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
9 Utah P & L 5s '44	80	79½	79½
41 Util P&L 5½ '47	45	45	45
5 Util P&L 5s '59	45	45	45
1 Vanadium 5s '41	81	81	81
3 Va El & Pow 4½s '55A	107½	107⅜	107½
115 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7⅛	7	7
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45	45	45
6 Wabash 5s '80 D	7¼	7	7¼
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	7¼	7¼	7¼
63 Walker H 4¼s '45	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Walwrth 6s '55	73	73	73
10 Warner Bros 6s '39	64	63½	64
1 Warren Bros 6s'41	31¼	31¼	31¼
6 Westch Lt 3½s '67	101½	101½	101½
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	119½	119½	119½
3 West Md 4s '52	70	70	70
9 West Pac 5s '46 asd	16½	16½	16½
8 Western Un 5s '51	51¼	50¾	51
10 Western Un 5s '60	61½	61	61½
11 WestVP&Pap 4½s '52

New South Wales Re-Elects Premier as Labor Rivals Split

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 29—State elections here yesterday resulted in the return of Premier B. S. B. Stevens at the head of the Stevens-Bruxner coalition for a third successive three-year term.

Mr. Stevens, head of the United Australia Party, joined forces with the United Country Party to form a ministry in 1932 after the extremist Labor Premier J. T. Lang had been ousted with the help of the Governor of the State. Mr. Stevens has remained in power ever since.

Returns were substantially the same as those of the previous election. The United Australia Party retains its 37 seats and the Country Party its 22; Labor has 28 seats as against 29 last year, but there are two Independent Labor members. Otherwise, there is only one "straight" Independent, as against two last time.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 28—State triennial elections held yesterday come at an opportune time for the Government to seek another three years in office. The election date was announced only a few weeks ago and the intervening period was far too brief for the opposition Labor Party to weld its riven ranks.

Serious quarrels nave divided the Labor ranks during the last eight years. The fight centers around John Lang, extremist leader who has exercised almost a dictatorial leadership. He was opposed in his own electorate, Auburn, by a nominee of the Industrial Labor Party, which came into existence in revolt against Mr. Lang's domination, but did not achieve much success.

The present Government under Bertram S. B. Stevens, leader of the United Australia Party, and Michael F. Bruxner, leader of the United Country Party, came into power after Mr. Lang's extremist experiments in finance in 1932 had caused the Government to attach a number of taxes of the State. Events at length led to Mr. Lang's dismissal by the Governor of the State. Since then the sane financing under Mr. Stevens' Premiership has restored New South Wales to economic and financial soundness. The coalition was again returned with a large majority at the triennial election in 1935.

Party Programs

Broadly, the United Australia Party looks after metropolitan seats and the Country Party concentrates on rural constituencies. Electoral contests between candidates of these two parties are evoided, leaving each to oppose Labor.

The Country Party's platform includes referendum for changes in liquor laws; assistance to families of four children or more; encouragement of all methods of increasing the home consumption of primary products as against artificial substitutes; extension of investigations of water resources to secure a generous supply of water for all dry inland areas; supplementing of existing schemes of closer settlement by development of water conservation and irrigation schemes and of new railways or roads; and the earmarking of sums of money to assist the discovery of petroleum in Australia.

Mr. Lang had in the forefront of his program the breaking up of all combines, which, he asserts, have been protected by the Government and helped by Government instrumentalities; the breaking up of big estates to liberate land-locked country towns; abolition of the wages tax after improving conditions of employment; legislation for a higher basic wage and introduction of a 40-hour week; enforcement of observance of industrial awards; and reforms in housing, transport, and social service legislation.

Robert F. Heffron, Industrial Labor leader, said that his Party's case was built around the Statewide demand to raise the living standards of the people. He would recast the system of fixing the basic wage and increase the standard of human needs. He advocates introduction of a 40-hour week; abolition of the wages tax, co-operation with the Commonwealth for a social insurance scheme on a non-contributory basis; stern measures to curb the operations of price-riggers and manipulators in food; slum abolition and the institution of a state housing scheme; extension of the State wage and industrial machinery to cover rural workers; and overhauling of the State industrial arbitration system to provide for conciliation boards to guarantee justice and industrial peace.

Re-Elected

Bertram S. B. Stevens
Premier of New South Wales

Hamilton Advises GOP to Unite On Gains in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., March 29—The Republican Party in the Nation cannot survive defeat in the Congressional elections this year, according to John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"I am not concerned with who is going to be the Republican candidate in 1940," Mr. Hamilton told a meeting of 200 members of his Party in New Jersey at a dinner at the Robert Treat Hotel here last night. "I am concerned whether you will return the present Republican delegates to Congress and many more. Without those men to fight the fight, I do not know where you are going."

The Republican National Chairman's address was an appeal for party unity and a forward push. He saw the Democratic Administration weakening all along the line, and stressed the need for Republicans taking the aggressive in its offensive against the New Deal.

"From New England to California, something is going on that reflects in the industrial worker and the small business man, as well as in the larger industrialist," he said. "That is uncertainty, and that uncertainty is being reflected wherever ballots are cast."

This marks a distinct trend away from the voter thought in 1936, Mr. Hamilton held. In the last presidential campaign, there was a large number of men and women who believed that prosperity was on the way and did not want to change horses in crossing the stream, he said, adding:

"We found that the small business man voted for Roosevelt because sales were up and they had increased profits. They find now, however, it was a false and fictitious prosperity, and we feel they will come back to us."

The dinner was for the New Jersey members of the House of Representatives and was the occasion for W. Warren Barbour, formerly United States Senator, unofficially starting his campaign to return to the Senate. Mr. Barbour stressed that a prime need for a successful Republican campaign was "a sympathetic attention to the problems of the under-privileged." The Republican Party, he declared, "must face honestly the grave social problems confronting the Nation."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, another speaker, characterized the new deal as a failure and declared that the forthcoming congressional elections "may well spell what may be the future of America."

Mr. Martin saw the passage in the Senate of the Administration's reorganization bill as "a clear warning to America to put sturdy men in Congress if popular government is to be preserved."

H. Alexander Smith, chairman of the second region of the Republican Program Committee, presided.

Study of Sky Helps Solve Chemical Problem

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Research, the Liberator
Seventh of Nine Articles

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., March 29—From a foremost observatory in the field of planetary investigations, comes word of a discovery made in the upper atmosphere of our own "corner of the universe." Astronomers, Dr. C. O. Lampland and Dr. Arthur Adel, of the Lowell Observatory staff, report that nitrogen pentoxide must be added to the list of gases present in the earth's atmosphere.

The find indicates that ultraviolet rays of sunlight are responsible for establishing a compound supersaturated with oxygen, by acting upon an extensive oxygen-nitrogen mixture in the presence of ozone.

While such a discovery as this is principally of interest to researchers seeking out Nature's secrets purely for the sake of adding to our store of knowledge, yet in photochemistry, where workers are still at sea over complex problems involving nitrogenous reactions, it may have significance. Plants, it will be remembered, have the ability of manufacturing food from inorganic salts, using only solar energy (light), in the presence of nitrogenous chlorophyll, their green coloring matter. Mankind would like to learn the secret of how plants accomplish this miracle.

Just as discovery of helium on the sun led to its discovery on earth, followed by liberation of dirigible airship from the dangers of inflammable hydrogen, so discovery of the plant's secret might mean liberation for farmers from drudgery on the soil. It is the sort of discovery Lowell astronomers have been making at intervals ever since Percival Lowell founded the observatory in 1894. Interested in the work of the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, Lowell was hardly back from Japan, and his studies of the Orient were scarcely published, than he sent an observer armed with a six-inch telescope to the Southwest to test the "seeing" at various locations. A high, dry plateau was essential.

For Study of Mars

Schiaparelli in his Mediterranean observatory had seen and mapped certain "canali" or markings on the surface of Mars which looked very much like the work of intelligent beings. Mars in October, 1894, was to approach as near to the earth as it would for some time, and with such a fascinating problem on hand as determining whether such markings really existed on Mars, nothing would satisfy Lowell's curiosity but a careful personal study of the planet.

The observatory on Mars Hill is reached from Flagstaff. We sally north from Main Street a few blocks, and then veer west to climb a mesa through landscaped grounds surprisingly reminiscent of the climb to Chapultapec Castle, in the heart of Old Mexico. On the summit the most prominent structure is the dome of Lowell's 24-inch refractor, made by Alvan Clark. To the west, sheltered among the pines, is the canvas dome of the 42-inch reflector. The library and administration building lies between, while in the rear is a smaller dome housing the 13-inch Lawrence Lowell search telescope. Cook Astrotype, the one by which the planet Pluto was found.

Discovery of Pluto

Here lies a tale of astronomical adventure. Nearly three decades ago, Lowell became convinced that irregularities in the plotted orbit of Neptune, then the outermost planet of the solar system, could be explained only by existence of a substantial trans-Neptunian planet traveling a vast elliptical orbit around the sun. It was with such calculations as this that the elder Hershel found Uranus, and Adams and Leverrier found Neptune, but astronomers were skeptical this time.

Years of careful searching for the missing "Planet X" proved fruitless, until one day a farmer's boy from Kansas, interested in astronomy and hired to do semi-technical "odd jobs," was viewing through a blink comparator microscope a plate made Jan. 23, 1930, showing faint stars in the vicinity of Delta Geminorum. There he noticed a strange "blotch of light" on the photographic negative—but let's ask Clyde Tombaugh, the youthful discoverer, to tell his own story:

"I was peering through the comparator at a plate, when something new flickered before my eyes. I thought at first it was simply an illusion, but before long I was convinced I had stumbled on something important. I called in Dr. V. M. Slipher, observatory director; and after examination, followed by a month of observations, backed up by additional photographs, we had no doubt that we were viewing the trans-Neptunian planet."

Verified

Announcement of the discovery was made, but for a long while many astronomers, notably three British observers, believed it was only a comet. The battle of opinion waged, until Harvard, and gradually other observatories examining old plates, found they had recorded its position unknowingly as early as 1914.

In 1989, Pluto comes within 2,750,000,000 miles of the earth. Today it is about 4,000,000,000 miles distant. No one has yet seen it as a disc, for even in the best telescopes accurately focused, it is only a pinpoint. What will 1989 disclose? At that time the seeing should be considerably better, for not only will Pluto be nearer our instruments but nearer the sun, hence able to reflect more of its light than now.

After making the discovery in 1930, Mr. Tombaugh won the Edwin Emory Slosson scholarship at the University of Kansas and graduated in astronomy. Botany was another pet subject at college. Today, when not engaged in search for new objects beyond Pluto, or puzzling over riddles the moon presents, he likes to study Mars. Some day he hopes to be able to tell people what sort of plants grow there—and when that day comes, he may once again "ring the bell" for Lowell Observatory.

A successor to Lowell in the study of Mars is Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the observatory. Mars is closely watched at every opposition, after which follows analysis, with each canal and surface feature plotted. Maps and globes have been constructed from photographs and drawings.

Theoretical calculations of the surface temperature of Mars made 25 years ago that recently devised radiometric methods of actually measuring this, give results remarkably close to original computations.

The photographic ability of Dr. C. O. Lampland was early recognized by Lowell, and in 1907 world recognition was granted through award of the Royal Photographic Society's medal for his photographs of Martian canals. Since then, systematic photography with better plates, deep yellow filters or blue and red filters, have aided in the study of Mars. Lately Dr. Lampland's work has been largely in another field, with W. W. Coblentz, physicist at the Bureau of Standards. Methods of measuring the radiation given off by planets have been devised, and estimates of planetary temperatures have been possible.

Measurements on Mars show that the bright regions are cooler than the dark, that the sunrise side of the planet is lower in temperature than the side exposed to the afternoon sun, and that the polar regions are cold, emitting no planetary radiation. The surface features of Mars are so well known that the principal markings are as familiar to observers as Main Street and the village side lanes are to the local postman. As for the planet's gaseous story, Dr. Slipher asserts there is no longer any doubt that Mars has an atmospheric envelope.

Jupiter and Saturn

Visual and photographic observations on the other planets have led to equally important results. For more than a quarter of a century, Jupiter has been systematically watched and its changes in color and physical appearance carefully dated. Striking effects have been seen in the belts; and in connection with the great red spot, some astronomers think this may be a Jovian continent forming.

Saturn, with its rings, has been another object of unusual interest for visual, photographic and spectrum study. Though a maze of material has been collected, only the most important portions have yet been published. Yellow and blue photographs, for instance, show very striking differences, both in the rings and in the ball of the planet.

Shirley Plans Real Vacation; Will Visit 'Quints'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 29 (AP)—How would you feel if your Mother turned down opportunities to let you make $350,000 during a six weeks' vacation?

Probably Shirley Temple doesn't even know that her Mother decided the little star's vacation, starting in June, will not be a money-making jaunt. Mrs. Gertrude Temple said today she has rejected all sorts of personal appearance and radio offers totaling at least $350,000.

The Temple entourage—Mother, Father George, Brother George, Jr., a bodyguard, Shirley's teacher, Francis Klant, a chauffeur, a publicity man and, of course, the family breadwinner—have decided to visit New York and points of interest between by motor. They also will call on the Dionne quintuplets.

"We want Shirley to see the country," Mrs. Temple explained. "It couldn't be a personal appearance tour and a vacation, too."

Just to be certain that exhibitors who might be playing Temple pictures when Shirley comes to town don't take advantage of the situation, Twentieth Century Studio is sending out an advance man to "call off" any possible tie-ups. The advance man will, of course, announce the probable time of Shirley's arrival so the folks can turn out to greet her.

Nobel's Idealism At Fault or World?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Developments since the passing of Alfred Nobel in 1896 have raised doubts regarding the soundness of his idea that through the establishment of the Nobel Peace Prize war could be lessened, according to a study by Prof. Oscar J. Falnes of the History Department of New York University, issued by the Columbia University Press yesterday.

Professor Falnes holds that the international situation appears to "belie completely that optimistic faith in social and scientific progress" which Nobel shared with his contemporaries.

"Since his day," he says, "we have come through a war of cosmic proportions, and, in the subsequent process of readjustment, the liberal democratic tradition has been rudely challenged by several upstart dictatorships. What democracy finds most disconcerting is the way in which these dictators elevate to positions of responsibility and authority the raucous, pugnacious layers of our common human mentality—layers which, if our society is to be in any sense well ordered, will have to be kept in some subjection to the more rational and civilized levels of our mental life."

Apollo Steel Workers Vote Cut to Keep Jobs

APOLLO, Pa., March 29 (AP)—Workers of the Apollo Steel Company have voted to accept wage reductions to forestall the threatened closing of the mill April 1.

A. M. Oppenheimer, President of the Company, said recently work would cease unless operation costs were reduced.

Uruguayan Head Expected to Keep Dictatorial Rule

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 29 (AP)—Uruguay's strong man, Gabriel Terra, is yielding the nation's presidency, after seven years in office, to a successor related to him by marriage—Gen. Alfredo Baldomir. With election returns virtually complete, General Baldomir had won approximately 106,000 votes against 90,000 for Juan José Artega and 85,000 for Dr. Eduardo Blanca Acevedo.

The President-elect is a member of the Colorado (Terra) Party, and presumably will follow in the steps of his authoritarian predecessor. It is conjectural how active President Terra himself will be in politics after he leaves the presidency.

Señor Terra was elected Chief Executive in 1930. He soon found that the 12-man Executive Council, which shared powers with the President, cramped his style. In a coup, engineered in March, 1933, with the Montevideo Fire Department as headquarters, he took dictatorial power, ousted the Council, and ruled by decree provisionally.

New elections resulted in a pro-Terra Assembly, a new Constitution, and President Terra's re-election for the term 1934-38. His expressed reason for seizing dictatorial power in 1933, and getting himself re-elected President, was that a stronger concentration of executive power was necessary to combat the depression. He had a certain measure of success, and in 1936 was able to announce not only a balanced budget, but a Treasury surplus and reduced taxation at the end of the year.

Since that time, Uruguay has gone along uneventfully, with a brisk public works program and several new State and private tourist hotels for the foreign trade at its Atlantic beaches.

The Terra constitution incorporated some of the advanced legislation previously adopted—including old age pensions, workmen's accident insurance, child welfare measures, State care for mothers, free medical attention for the poor, accident insurance, the eight-hour day and six-day week.

Compulsory Vaccination Questioned in Michigan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Urging disinterested examination of the vaccination problem, the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau asked Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan to intercede in a program providing for vaccination of 500,000 residents of his State.

"It is within your power to save the reputation of Michigan as a healthy state in which to live, instead of a plague center, by demanding that the Commissioner of Health present a statement of facts relating to vaccination and smallpox," said Mr. H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Bureau, a national organization opposed to compulsory medication.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WOMEN sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

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COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

LITERARY WORKSHOP—Help given writers by experienced author. For particulars apply Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SECRETARY, expert stenographer, executive ability, traveled, knowledge French and German, handle details, experienced selling, decorating and commercial fields. Write Box H-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street

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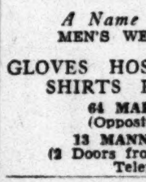

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Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Warm-Hearted New York

New York

He was the editor in a well-known publishing house, sitting in a spacious office, and interviewing all sorts of writers. For years he had been doing just this; and, traditionally, he should have been level-headed, cool, thinking only of the business interests of the firm.

One morning when the weather was cold and wet, another seeker for a job was ushered in, a wide-awake girl recently from college, who had come to New York hoping to find employment.

From his side of the great desk, the managing editor studied her. There was an air of fine determination in spite of the shabby clothes. As he glanced under the desk, the editor noted that there was very little left of the soles of her shoes.

"How long since you've had a meal?" he asked abruptly.

She hesitated, then answered truthfully: "Yesterday morning."

"I thought so. Now I'll advance you $5. I've a temporary job you can do. Get some food and have your shoes fixed. Then come back."

When she had obeyed, the editor gave her some work as a reader, meanwhile telephoning his wife in a suburban town that, as it was Friday, he would bring a guest home for the week end.

Following the week end, and then a quiet week with Mrs. Editor, this young woman came back to New York; and her ally was able to get her a position in the library of one the large foundations.

Parliamentary Practice

Repeated Adjournments Permissible

Question: Can an adjourned meeting again adjourn? A meeting of members was held but was unable to finish the business on the agenda. The meeting therefore adjourned for a week. At the adjourned meeting there was not a quorum present, so it was moved that the meeting again adjourn for a week. The chairman ruled this out of order, stating that a meeting could adjourn only once.

Answer: Robert's Rules of Order makes a distinction between "meeting" and "session." A meeting may adjourn to a later date, in which case, when the assembly convenes at the date fixed, it is a continuation of the same session, although a different meeting.

On page 255 of Robert's Rules of Order appears the following: "The session, by repeated adjournments, may last for days." From this it is evident that the action of the meeting under the circumstances described, was proper and the chairman was incorrect in ruling against it.

An adjournment sine die, or "without a day," ends the session and any meeting thereafter is a new session. A session, however, may adjourn more than once, provided that each time it adjourns to an agreed date, and also provided that the session may not be continued by such adjournments beyond the date of the next regular session.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Man

Employer: "Can you do the work?"

Applicant: "Work! Why, I thought you wanted a foreman."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance Times.

Baseball Note

In winter, when it's cold out,
Appears the baseball holdout;
In spring, when it is warm out,
He gets his uniform out.
—F. P. A. in the New Yorker.

Regular Reader

An elderly woman, wishing to impress her clergyman with the fact that she read her Bible frequently, took it as he came in at the door. As she opened it, she exclaimed, "Well, how glad I am! Here are my spectacles which I lost a year ago!"

Not the Variety

Carl Henderson, New York, said in a talk on salesmanship:

"In flattery as in everything else a salesman can go too far.

"A pretty girl said to an energetic young salesman at a counter:

"'I want some soap, please.'

"He looked at her closely, like a real beauty specialist.

"'I would recommend,' he said, 'for a complexion that combines so delicately the lovely colors of the lily and the rose—'

"'Excuse me,' the girl broke in, 'it isn't soft soap I want.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Jest a Minute

"Now?"

Daily Anecdote

Hammerstein's Opera

Oscar Hammerstein, the impresario of the Manhattan Opera, was not known as a musician. But one evening when he was dining at the Gilsey House in company with a party of musicians, librettists, and actors, he got excited and declared that he could write an opera, words and music, in 48 hours.

His proposition was at once taken up. A room with a piano was rented on the top floor of the hotel, and he set to work.

Notwithstanding the attentions of his friends, who sent in trays heaped with ham sandwiches, and who also hired a row of street organists to play under his window, Oscar worked away at his opera.

At the end of the allotted time it was accepted by the jury; and some weeks later, after much revising and tinkering, it was produced at one of his own theaters.

The opening night of this opera, "The Kohinoor," was a side-splitting success, though it did not place Hammerstein in the ranks of operatic composers. It was a sort of musical hodge-podge. But Hammerstein made his word good.

Hippopotamus Rock

Monitor Camera Club From Unidentified Sender

This Extraordinary Formation Is Seen Along the Mormon Trail, Near Marble Canyon, Utah

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Museum

Give to each guest a pencil and paper upon which has been written the following list, but not including words in parenthesis since these are for the exclusive use of the hostess:

A Fool's Paradise (a pair of dice)
A Lobster (a small mirror reflecting face of a person who looks in).
A Diamond Tray (the three spot of diamonds).
Out for the Night (a candle).
An Ancient Instrument of Torture (an old slipper).
Bonaparte (two small bones placed apart from each other)
A Crazy Flower (a daffodil [daffy-dill]).
A Marble Bust from Greece (a broken marble).
Tainted Money (a discolored penny).
An Old Fashioned Beau (a bow of ribbon).
An American Fool's Cap (a sheet of fools-cap paper).
A pair of Ancient Pincers (a lobster claw).
A White Rabbit (a white hair).

Upon tables, piano, or other handy spots about the room, place a collection of all the articles listed in parentheses above. Each article should bear a number.

Ask the players to inspect your array of curios and to place after each title on the paper given him the number of the souvenir which he thinks will correspond. Name a time limit in which to complete the list, then read the correct answers. For the one who submits the paper with the fewest mistakes, offer a reward.—Mrs. S. Van D., Lexington, Ill.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU would fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness.
—FRANCIS DE SALES

Odds and Ends

Furniture Record

The volume of household furniture output for 1937 was $510,000,000—the first time in eight years in excess of the $500,000,000 mark.

Deepest Dive

The deepest dive ever made in a diving suit was 420 feet. It was recently achieved by Max Nohl in Lake Michigan. The previous record was 361 feet established in 1916.

Sunbonnet Sue

Lines About Leaders—123

By a Staff Artist

Christopher Carson

(1809-1868)

CHRISTOPHER CARSON was popularly known as Kit Carson.
He is one of the picturesque figures of the annals of America.
Kit was born in Kentucky; then his people decided to go West.
They tramped on, week after week, with the sun for a guide.
Finally, the family reached a congenial spot in Missouri.
Then they put down their few belongings and built a cabin.
At 15, Kit was an unlettered boy enthralled by forest life.
To keep him safe, his father apprenticed him to a saddler.

BUT Kit was far too active to enjoy toiling at a bench.
A band of well-armed traders passed by, bound for Mexico.
He joined them on their long trek across the prairies.
At Taos, he came upon a Mr. Young, who engaged him as a cook.
One day Mr. Young collected a party to hunt in distant regions.
He liked Kit so much that he took him along with the others.
And the youth rapidly gained a name among mountaineers.

NOW Kit Carson had become a competent trapper of beavers.
At 22, he worked his way to the Rockies with an expedition.
As time went on, he saw that all these men were making money.
Then why not work for himself instead of working for them?
So he became a trader on his own, and gold flowed into his hands.
Once he brought his furs to a post to sell them as usual.
To his surprise, the price of beaver had sunk to almost nothing:
Men in cities no longer wore beaver hats; they wore silk hats.
He realized that his business was gone, definitely gone.

THAT year, Colonel Bent needed a hunter at his Fort.
Kit took the post; he was to supply meat for 40 men.
He rode the finest horses; he made friends with Indian tribes.
At this time Lieutenant Fremont began exploring in the West.
Having heard of Kit Carson, he asked him to be his guide.
The first expedition surveyed part of the Oregon Trail.
The second performed one of the hardest feats ever recorded:
It succeeded in crossing the Sierra Nevadas, and in mid-winter.
The third expedition came to a most unexpected conclusion:
Getting to California, it found the States at war with Mexico.
Fremont speedily converted his explorers into soldiers.
Trappers, hunters, everyone rushed from all sides to join in.
It soon became necessary to send word to the Capital.
The journey east to Washington was a long, slow, perilous one.
"Carson is our man!" declared the chief—and Carson went.
On his return, he found more dispatches ready for him.
And off the brave courier was again on his 2,000-mile trip.

NOW Kit Carson enjoyed a large ranch of his own at Taos.
Old trappers made it a place where they could meet one another.
The red men made it a place of peaceful, happy gatherings.
By this time, the hero had become an Indian agent in New Mexico.
And with the Civil War he was made a colonel of volunteers.
One day, not feeling as well as usual, he said to his friends:
"I'm gone. . . ¡Adios, compadres. . . ." And he passed away.
He had won his way through thousands of miles of wilderness.
He had been a most devoted promoter of western civilization.

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Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quality and Quantity*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*April First!*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Reorganization and Responsibility

SOUND self-government will be promoted if Americans will bring themselves to give calmer consideration to the Byrnes reorganization bill which has just passed the Senate. There are some features of the bill which may be improved in conference committee. But a hysterical and bitter struggle will injure not only the chances of improving the bill but the basic public confidence which is so vital to the functioning of democratic institutions.

If the President's court plan undermined business confidence last year, what must be said of exaggerated fears which have presented this bill as more dangerous than the court plan? Walter Lippmann, who has been an active critic of the Roosevelt Administration, said the other day that the hue and cry raised against the Byrnes bill was an example of irresponsible opposition. There should be—and for a year there has been—careful examination of the reorganization plan, rather than a flooding of Washington with irresponsible telegrams requested by radio priests or pressure groups.

Four provisions of the present much improved bill have been widely debated. It has been urged that in addition to quasi-judicial agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which have been exempted, there are other quasi-legislative agencies such as TVA which should also be independent of Executive interference or reorganization. The line between administrative and legislative functions in some of these agencies is difficult to draw and may have to be left to further test by experience. Congress should settle basic policy; the President should supervise routine administration.

A possibility exists under the present bill for the Executive to exercise a budgetary control over independent commissions which may not prove wise. But Congress will, in the end, always have the power to control the agencies it sets up. And unless it be assumed that no power can be granted because any will be abused—contrary to the basic assumption and habitual practice of American government—it should be possible for the Legislature and Executive to find a working basis for management of these agencies.

The Byrnes bill, while opening the way for the transfer of 200,000 federal employees to the merit service, sets up a single Civil Service Administrator in place of the present bi-partisan commission of three. This newspaper has seriously questioned this plan. We believe the advantages of both methods could be obtained by retaining the commission and adding an administrator. But we expect Presidents and administrators to exercise enough good faith or to be so watched by public opinion that the present plan, if finally adopted, will not ruin the public service.

The bill passed by the Senate would abolish the office of Comptroller-General and transfer the pre-audit of federal expenditures to an enlarged Budget Bureau. It would vest the power of post-audit in a General Auditing Office, wholly independent of the President and directly responsible to Congress. This is a debatable arrangement. But it should be said that the pre-audit has been abused to the extent that it has attempted to judge legislative policy and the new plan would give Congress a more complete audit of expenditures than it now has.

As to the arrangement by which the President is granted power to reshuffle purely administrative agencies, the only serious question which should be raised is whether Congress should give itself more opportunity to check up on results. As it stands, the President must submit changes to Congress but could veto congressional action on the changes. Then Congress would have to have a two-thirds vote to stop the changes. This power is given to the President only for two years and only because Congress has found from experience that it always succumbs to pressures of federal employees who resist any change however necessary. And of course Congress is free at any time to repeal the whole reorganization bill.

It would be well to try to perfect the Byrnes bill, but the need for reorganization and the gains from strengthening civil service seem to us sufficient to warrant a trial of this plan.

Holding Firms Must Register

LAW and common sense combine in the decision of the Supreme Court that public utility holding companies must register with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Holding Company Act and that this requirement violates no constitutional rights of theirs.

In essence the ruling in the Electric Bond and Share Company case is to the effect that Congress may legitimately compel interstate holding companies to give the public full information about their business, but this does not imply that any and all regulation that may be attempted on the basis of this information is valid.

There may be, and almost surely will be, later tests of the validity of the "death sentence" clause, which requires too complicated and sprawling companies to be broken up, and of other sections of the law, or actions that may be taken under them. The opinion by Chief Justice Hughes specifically holds that by registering with the SEC the companies do not surrender any rights to challenge other parts of the statute or regulatory orders. The plaintiffs may consider the suit worth while in having established this point.

Of course, the power to require information should be used with discretion, for the demanding of voluminous and sometimes useless information may put an unfair burden on companies. But so obvious is it that the public is entitled to the facts about organizations which operate vital public services in interstate commerce, that the Court could hardly have done otherwise than to sustain registration. This requirement lays the basis for wholesome and necessary regulation. The Court has said in effect to the holding corporations, "Registration can't hurt you; if regulation does, come tell us about it then."

In the Physicists' Wonderland

FIRST reading of Professor Einstein's new summation of "field, relativity" hypotheses, leaves the impression that matter has been disposed of, inasmuch as new properties are ascribed to his space-time universe. But as Einstein re-examines the universe for a connection between "the world of ideas and the world of phenomena," it becomes apparent that for him matter is still around somewhere.

Careful reading discloses that far from breaking down matter into molecules, atoms, electrons, protons, eventually to end up in the overthrow of even these amazingly small particles, the inventor of relativity stands on the same material earth he could not vanquish four years ago when a delegation of journalists pinned him down. "We have not yet succeeded in formulating a pure field physics," he says. "For the present we must still assume the existence of both: field and matter."

In other words, when it comes to the question of explaining ultimate reality, the world of physics is not yet prepared to say whether principal emphasis should be placed upon the physical constellations which go to make up the atomic universe, or the space, "the field," in which they operate. But in either case, it is quite apparent that the physicist is far from ready to adopt metaphysical concepts which deny the material.

Reciprocal Unneighborliness

THE Mexicans have nobody to blame but themselves for the United States Treasury's decision to defer silver purchases from Mexico. What the Mexicans have done is bite the hand that fed them. The hand has now been withdrawn.

The silver purchases were announced on December 31. Secretary Morgenthau then arranged to buy a certain amount of Mexican-mined silver on a monthly arrangement, as well as to buy an accumulated stock of 35,000,000 ounces. It was an excellent arrangement for Mexico; a poor one for the United States. At that time Mexico's treasury was depleted, and the purchase helped to provide necessary funds. Indeed, President Cardenas publicly thanked the United States for the deal.

It is true that under the terms of the foolish Silver Purchase Act Secretary Morgenthau must keep on buying silver till either the price has been boosted to $1.29 an ounce or, alternatively, the amount of silver has reached a ratio of one to three of the gold holdings. But the metal could quite easily have been purchased elsewhere. And, if the Mexican Government had been compelled to dump its silver holdings on the world market, the buying price would have been cheaper. Consequently, one must look at the special purchase as a political arrangement connected with good neighborliness.

The policy of the good neighbor is the only possible policy for a power of the magnitude of the United States to pursue. It is one of the credit marks for the Roosevelt Administration that it has made that policy fundamental in its foreign relations. Foreign trade relations are evidence of the good neighbor, for under Secretary Hull's agreements, there is no discrimination, which is basic neighborliness. But the silver arrangement was more than neighborly. It was a special case of friendliness toward a neighbor nation which had been hard hit by the depression at a time when it was trying to rejuvenate the country under the slogan of "Mexico for the Mexicans."

Very soon after the December arrangement, however, Uncle Sam's helping hand got a rude slap. On the very day that Washington agreed to buy Mexican silver, there was a seizure of United States properties valued at $6,000,000. On the very day that the 35,000,000 ounces of accumulated stock was bought, Mexico put up its tariff rates so high that many American imports were practically shut out. Then Mexico expropriated American oil properties. That was more than a slap—it was a bite.

England and Trevelyan

Book News of the Day

AT THE beginning of his career Prof. G. M. Trevelyan attacked the "scientific" school of historians, urging that history ought to be a vivid narrative of past events, not seen through the eyes of the antiquarian, but related to the still living controversies of the present. How admirably he has followed his own ideal! He has continued the great Whig tradition of historical writing, but corrected the glaring faults of his great predecessors. He is scrupulously fair to the Tories. Sometimes he seems almost to lean over backwards.

It is surprising, for instance, to find him in the new section of his HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (London: Longmans Green. 12s. 6d.), now brought up to 1919, justifying Edward VII's insistence on two elections as a preliminary to forcing the House of Lords to pass the Parliament Act. He explains that "public opinion was more divided from 1909-1911" than it had been in 1831-32, when George IV ensured the passage of the Reform Bill by promising to create peers after only one election. I am not sure how this explanation fits in with democratic theory.

Professor Trevelyan appears to me to have overlooked the true moral of this story; he does not refer to Lord Esher's memoirs, where we watch a sagacious Conservative adviser cautiously doing his best, in spite of a great Liberal majority, to use the King to ensure the victory of British Conservatism over the new, and to him repellent, forces of democracy.

Such passages may make one wonder whether Professor Trevelyan has not perhaps grown rather more Conservative in outlook in recent years. If so it matters little; for he remains strikingly free from partisanship. It is characteristic that he is explicit in condemning judicial bias against the trade unions, showing how the judges have again and again proved incapable of interpreting the law in a sense favorable to the trade unions, even when legislators intended it.

Where we feel him to be inadequate the reason is a limitation of interest, rather than a prejudice. He gives, for instance, an excellently argued defense of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy. But he does not refer to the more fundamental criticism which is not concerned with the guilt of a particular statesman, but with the results of the structure of European society. He never considers the case against economic imperialism as a whole.

I read Professor Trevelyan's lucid, accurate and judicial prose with pleasure and admiration, but not with satisfaction. For he has never, or so it seems to me, thought about history philosophically. As between different groups and personalities within the political game in England he is a strikingly unprejudiced arbiter, but his deeper assumptions he has never examined. He is so English that it has never even occurred to him to view history from a universal angle.

K. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Neighborly Amenities

By Frank L. Perrin

A CYNICAL view, and one which most of us reject, is that politeness and generous consideration of the comfort and welfare of others are prompted largely by self-interest if not indeed by unadulterated selfishness. This narrow premise probably could not be established by charts, figures, exhibits, or more than circumstantially. We cannot agree that all people are selfish or acquisitive. It is pleasanter to imagine that there are generous impulses entirely uninfluenced by thought of gain or reward, and that the welfare of others, and more especially of those who are our neighbors of whatever degree of propinquity, does deeply concern us.

But since the days of the earliest preemption and settlement of unsurveyed and uncharted lands which became the farms and homes and later the cities of the new West in the United States; ever since the prospectors of '49 staked their first claims in the placer mining districts in California, the amenities of neighbors have too often been forgotten in disagreements over line fences, voluntary and careless trespass, and the asserted rights of the owners of abutting and community properties. We seem all to be quite jealous of what we regard as our own individual rights and privileges.

Sixty years ago, or thereabouts, a yearling calf strayed across the border of its owner's farm in a mid-western state and into the green field of a neighboring farmer. History does not record the fact, but it may have been that similar forays by this particular calf or some of its forebears or brothers and sisters had tried the patience of the neighbor. But whatever the provocation, the predatory though innocent animal was impounded and held for ransom. The demand was denied. The owner, now regarding himself as the one offended, brought suit in an inferior court, seeking thus to compel the return of his property.

The reports of the Supreme Court of the State contain the record of the case in its final stages. Years had passed since the day the first suit was brought. The calf had gone its way meantime, and all that remained was the title to its memory. So the matter of actual ownership was unimportant. But despite this the case continued its slow course from court to court until both the neighboring farmers had exhausted their resources and lost their homes and lands.

We are inclined to smile at their folly and condemn their stubbornness. And yet all about us today, perhaps quite near at home, and certainly not far away, we see displayed this same shortsightedness, this same acquisitiveness, this same folly. The tendency is to stand in our own light, obstructing the pathway, while we grope for some supposed advantage—for something which we believe will make us richer, happier, more powerful perhaps, while our neighbor suffers proportionably as we prosper.

We seek to justify the necessary means to such an end when we are the supposed beneficiaries. But how quickly do we resent such action by others. Retaliation is the method. We would not admit that we are prompted by a desire to be avenged. No, the neighborly thing, the proper thing, the thing justified by the prescribed code, seems to be to retaliate, to pay in kind. Perhaps the western farmer should have impounded a calf or pig belonging to the neighbor whom he sought to punish. But it may be that the neighbor had no calf or pig.

So Uncle Sam, not finding it convenient or even possible to expropriate the wealth or lands, or oil wells of Mexican owners and capitalists in the United States in retaliation for such action by the Mexican Government against American investors in Mexico, seeks and evidently finds another way to even the score. Summary withdrawal by the United States Treasury as a buyer of Mexico's monthly silver surplus seems to be a weapon whose effectiveness will be at once felt. But it would be interesting to be informed by the statesmen and financial experts just how this summary withdrawal is to affect the Washington Administration's monetary policy.

Has the purchase of Mexican silver at a price above that quoted in the market been continued for months as a kindness to Mexico and as a generous contribution to the Cardenas regime, or has it been sought, by adding Mexico's silver to the horde of impounded gold now owned by Uncle Sam, to corner the money metals of the world? Are we regarding, or spitefully disregarding, neighborly amenities?

Both Hands Needed

These Foreigners!

WHEN we learned that an immigrant family were building a hot-dog stand near us, our reaction was an "Oh!" of horror. A hot-dog stand, of all frightful things! Right under *our* nose, next to *our* house! And foreigners, too, spoiling *our* New England! The Anglo-Saxon blood in our veins was up—well, not all Anglo-Saxon; partly Teutonic, with a generous sprinkling of Dutch and, way back, just a little Swedish. But we didn't think of that at the time. All we knew then was that these people were foreigners and we were not.

However, whether the newcomers were traceable to the Mayflower or pygmies from the African bush, our community lacked zoning laws and nothing could be done. Though all the neighbors fumed, the structure did not catch fire, and we had to sit calmly and watch it rising. There was an excellent view of it from our porch. And when it was finished, and painted bright red and white, we began, in spite of ourself, to find out about its owners.

The first sign of any relenting toward the Vittoris came from a neighbor who had lamented their arrival.

"Have you tried their ice cream? It's really convenient, having it for sale so near."

The Vittoris and their place proved to be clean enough for the most hawk-eyed New England housewife. We learned other things about them, such as their ready grins and the way Papa, who could hardly speak any English, always said "Nice-a-day," like a cheerful bird with one note.

We learned still more. Once, when we were buying something there, a struggling artist—he seemed to merit the adjective—came in, ate a hamburg roll, and filled his pockets with candy—all on credit.

It was none of our business, but when he had gone we asked Brother Vittori, in some surprise, "You give credit here?"

"Well, no, I don't," he admitted sheepishly. "But what's the poor fellow to do? Maybe he'll pay it back some day. He will if he gets any money. You see, I can imagine how it is to be an artist. I play the violin myself," he added proudly. "And my sister, she plays the piano."

Feeling very humble, we expressed a wish to hear them perform, took up our purchase, and went home.

People grew to know the clean red-and-white stand. Things went well for the Vittoris. Soon they bought themselves a shiny new car, and it, like its owners, was at the service of everybody in the neighborhood. They did household shopping for Miss Patterson, who didn't like the walk into town and had no car of her own. They gave "lifts" constantly. When people went away on trips, it was the Vittoris who were asked to "keep an eye on the place," and who smilingly obliged. When we were locked out without a key, it was the Vittoris who brought a long ladder and climbed in at an upstairs window. And it was the Vittoris who would not accept money for any of their favors. The Vittoris, model citizens.

The hot-dog stand has been there for nearly twelve years now, and it has grown to seem such a part of the landscape that we would miss it if it were taken away. Looking south from the porch, it seems perfectly natural to see the family we once thought of as foreigners, sitting on their chairs in a neat row, like peas in a pod. Other, more recent changes have made the hot-dog stand old-fashioned. There is the new tourist camp behind the hill—out of sight, to be sure, but still not welcome. There are the flimsy summer cottages being erected by the dozen in identical rows, and the influx of tourists who pass and leave the landscape littered with papers and tin cans.

Apparently other people besides ourself have been thinking about these innovations. For a little while ago, when we said "Good morning" to Papa Vittori, and he answered "Nice-a day," he did not stop there, as was customary. With a supreme effort, impelled by the fact that he had an idea to communicate, he actually burst into something resembling English.

"Many piple," he said emphatically, and repeated it, with gestures. "Many piple. Cheap. Drive-a fast, come-go, drink-a, jazz. No good. Better once, better ten-a year ago."

So Papa Vittori felt as we did. Papa Vittori had developed a proprietary fondness for the community and wanted to keep it the way it was. We walked on, thinking long, long thoughts. We wondered just what being a foreigner meant—if, indeed, it meant anything at all.

E. B.

The Wide Horizon

Mexico for the Mexicans?

By Glen Levin Swiggett

THE Mexican Constitution adopted by President Carranza, twenty years ago, embodied in a series of revolutionary articles the frustrated hopes of Mexican liberals. In a social sense these articles are progressive and even novel to western democracies. It is said that some have served in framing the fundamental law of Soviet Russia. Of these articles none are more progressive than those relating to the ownership of land—above and below ground—to the rights of the Mexican nation or people to the ownership and operation of agricultural and industrial enterprise, and to such civic and vocational training as would enable the people to possess and maintain under the government the rights guaranteed to them by their constitution.

That has been no easy task. But from Carranza to Cardenas, the present President, there has been unmistakable progress in this recovery of economic and civic privilege by the Mexican people. Temptation has frequently come to Mexican authorities, federal, state and local, to rule for personal profit. Military revolts have had to be put down. Furthermore Mexico cannot prosper without a foreign policy acceptable to the United States which shapes Pan American foreign policy that in turn influences the domestic policy of most of Latin America. Mexico lives and has always lived as a republic ever mindful of the approval or disapproval of its public acts by its northern neighbor. That has made its task of government even more difficult.

Under President Cardenas, the seed of social revolution planted in the Constitution of Carranza has suddenly ripened. In Mexico things have happened, startling and incredible to the casual newspaper reader. And before the excitement caused by the Government's expropriation of foreign oil properties has entirely diminished people will probably be reading about the formation of a soldier-peasant-worker political party—replacing the Obregon-Calles National Revolutionary Party—which will function as the Mexican government; as a united popular front integrating all army, labor, peasant groups as well as those engaged professionally and in education.

The formation of this party is really due to organized labor. Therein lies its significance. The power of Mexican labor began during the Obregon-Calles regime in 1920-1928, under the leadership of Morones and his Mexican Regional Federation of Labor, commonly referred to as CROM. It has worked in sympathetic accord with the American Federation of Labor since the time of Samuel Gompers. The CROM has encountered extreme difficulties under President Cardenas. These were largely the result of a struggle for power and representation between it and the dominant labor organization of Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican Federation of Labor, or CTM, which works in accord with the CIO, in the United States.

The first great labor conference of the CTM has just been held in Mexico. One of the achievements of this conference was the formation of a unified peasant-farmer-worker front which has become the basis of the popular front now forming. President Cardenas delivered before this conference, according to Mexican papers, the most notable address of his administration. From it there could be but one inference as to the course he would take with respect to nationalization or expropriation of foreign-owned properties.

Coupled with the earlier nationalization of railways and the dispossession of agricultural properties for communal purposes, it is no wonder that other nations should view with alarm these recent acts of the Mexican Government. That is especially true of the American investing public with nearly one-third of its Latin-American investments in Mexico. Josephus Daniels, the American Ambassador, says American investors can seek redress by due process of law. Yet the highest court of the land has declared that the owners have no recourse. Mr. Daniels should know that the considered and consistent intention of the Cardenas Administration is to carry out the constitutional promises to the Mexican people.

Ramon Beteta, Undersecretary of State for Mexico, has repeatedly said, in fact once told Ambassador Daniels and the American consuls, that Mexico and Mexican resources are for the Mexicans. The Mexican popular front under labor's leadership possesses now such power that no Mexican Administration can carry on without the support of that power. In fact the Mexican Government is a labor government.

It would seem therefore that the successful solution of Mexico's international problem in relation to the United States must lie outside the customary diplomatic channels. But there is a way for a friendly solution. That solution lies in the hands of complementary organized groups in the United States and Mexico, labor and educational in particular. It is especially in the province of organized labor in the United States. These labor organizations may now be or should be working out some program of mutual friendly agreement whereby these two neighbor nations may work together, preserving each the pledges of its own constitution, while respecting at all times basic guarantees in respect to life and property, even though they differ fundamentally in the two countries.